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Hardy Plants *for* Every Purpose

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1854

A HALF-CENTURY
OF SUCCESS

1904

THOMAS MEEHAN & SONS, Inc.

Nurserymen, Landscape Gardeners and
Engineers

Germantown, Philada., Pa.

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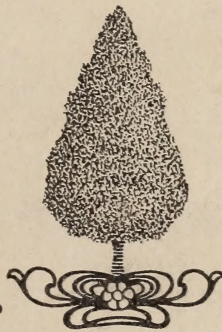
MEEHANS' BOOK *of* Hardy plants

Edition
No 38.

Spring
1904



1854



DESCRIBES *the* MOST
COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
of HIGH GRADE HARDY
STOCK *in* AMERICA..



1904

THOMAS MEEHAN *and* SONS INC.
GERMANTOWN, PHILA. PA.

J. FRANKLIN MEEHAN *pres.*

S MENDELSON MEEHAN *V. pres.*

THOMAS B. MEEHAN *Secy & Treas.*

NURSERYMEN LANDSCAPE GARDENERS *and* ENGINEERS



This noble American Elm is surely a magnificent specimen. One cannot help admire its majestic proportions.

Directions to Correspondents

Shipping Season.—Our nurseries are favorably located, and in the spring we are usually able to commence general shipping about the 15th of March, the season rarely closing until the 10th or 15th of May. All winter, at intervals, we ship South and to the Southern Pacific States. Our method of growing many vines, some evergreens and certain other hardy plants in pots enables us to do a large amount of shipping throughout the summer, also.

Early Orders.—Much time can be saved in the busy shipping seasons if customers would prepare and forward their orders early. For spring, orders should be in as early in April as possible, or before; and for fall September is an excellent time. Every attention, however, will be accorded those sending their orders at any other time.

Fall Planting.—Very few plants but can be planted, with just as good chances for success, in the fall as in spring, and there is less hurry and consequently more satisfaction, usually, with the orders filled at that time. Early fall, commencing about September 15th, we consider an especially desirable time.

Telephone.—Our office is connected with the LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONES.

Visitors.—We welcome inspection of our stock. Trains run at short intervals from 12th and Market Sts. to Walnut Lane Station; and from Broad and Market Sts. to Carpenter Station. Cabs can be had at either station if desired. The 8th Street and Germantown Ave. electric cars come within three squares of our nurseries. Leave cars at East Phil-Ellena Street (6700 Germantown Avenue), Germantown.

Selected Stock.—Advanced rates, according to value of stock chosen, will be charged for goods selected at the nurseries, or for special selections ordered by mail.

Boxes and Packing will be charged for; but only a sufficient sum to cover the cost of time and material consumed. Our packing is done in the very best manner, and by our method large trees can be shipped in bales to long distances in perfect safety. We advise boxes, however, wherever possible. When no packing directions accompany the order, we use our own judgment in the matter.

Prices.—The prices contained herein are the lowest we offer. Five or twenty-five plants of any one sort sold at the ten and hundred rates respectively. When more than two hundred and fifty plants of any one sort are required, a special rate may frequently be had on inquiry.

Guarantee.—We agree to furnish first-class, thrifty and healthy stock in every case. If there should be cause for complaint, we must be notified immediately after receipt and examination of goods.

Shipping.—For small orders, shipment by Express is preferable—but for long distances freight is quite as good. It must be remembered that freights are very slow, and ample time must be allowed us when shipping goods in this way.

Terms.—Our confidence in the quality and satisfaction-giving properties of our stock is so great that we are inclined to be liberal in regard to the terms of payment. While we much prefer cash with order from persons who have not before dealt with us and who have no commercial rating, we are willing to wait for remittance until the plants have been received and examined. We offer no private commissions or rebates of any kind, so every customer can be sure of fair dealing.

Remittances should be made payable to the order of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Inc., by P. O. Money Order, payable at Philadelphia, or by drafts or checks on Philadelphia or New York banks, or by registered letter. Postage stamps accepted for small amounts.

No substitutions are made without permission. It is a wise provision on the part of our patrons to name possible substitutes when mailing orders.

Special Information.—We do not expect this catalogue to give all the information that every plant buyer could desire. It merely covers matters in a concise and useful way as is possible in such a work. There are doubtless details, many of them in some cases, upon which the purchaser wishes to be enlightened before sending in an order, and we will gladly answer all questions pertaining to these by correspondence. At all times we are pleased to give specific information and to do everything within our power to aid in making judicious selections. In every instance our recommendations will be made with the interest of the buyer well in mind. Our suggestion will always be found to be thoroughly practical, as our experience is not confined to any one section of this country but all parts. Give plenty of details.

Facts of Interest to Every Plant Buyer

Details not much in evidence and which are seldom thought of have much to do with the actual value of the plant to the buyer. There is far more science along practical lines in the nursery business than the outsider ever imagines. The price of a tree should not be used as a basis for determining the placing of an order. The quality,

which almost always regulates the price, must be thought of. First cost is of secondary importance. Just what is received in return for the money spent is the question to consider.

Only time will tell whether one has paid too much or too little for a tree or plant. Life is short, time is precious and few care to experiment with anything of doubtful value which contains the possibility of a loss of a year or two. The saving of a few cents hardly compensates for the dissatisfaction given by a cheap tree or shrub because it fails to produce the results desired.

This is our fiftieth year of successful business, and it is our intention to continue the policy, conservative, yet eminently satisfactory and progressive, which has been the feature of our first half century of commercial life.

Our efforts have all been in the direction of improvement. Constantly we are striving to improve the quality of our stock, of our systems of handling it and of methods of dealing with our trade. We deal direct, we employ



We grow the Blood-leaved variety of the Japanese Maple on its own roots. It takes longer, but the plants are better in looks and quality than the average imported stock.

no agents. Most of our business is transacted through the medium of the mails. Performance is of greater value to the customer than promise, and we do not rely upon gaudy pictures, alluring—yet all too often inaccurate—descriptions, “sacrifice prices,” etc., to make our sales.

This catalogue is our salesman, but the sending of it does not by any means imply that our share of the operation is completed. Our intention is that this book shall merely serve as an introduction. It will assist in making judicious selections; but if any additional help is required, if there are any details which this book fails to cover to your satisfaction, then come to us. Always feel free to write in detail. It is our business to give such matters thorough attention and to serve the best interests of everyone who inquires, whether a customer or not. We try to conduct our establishment on broad and liberal lines, and the feature of personal interest does not end with the writing of a letter or with the shipping of an order.

It costs us much money to properly grow nursery stock and to handle it with the interest of the prospective buyer always in view. It costs us more than is usual, yet we know from experience and observation that the investment in extra care and attention, in thorough, systematic cultivation, and in remarkably liberal fertilizing helps us to produce stock which will be of the greatest value to the buyer. We may pay more, but he receives more. We admit that our prices in some instances may appear higher than those of other concerns. As shown, however, figures alone should not be compared. Again we state that the quality, which governs the price, should be taken into consideration. Every possibility of a risk should be avoided.

Looking upon the matter in its proper light, it is quite apparent that our stock is really low in price. In our



We start our plants right, training them the way they should grow. Few nursery-men would go to this trouble.

nurseries the cost of production is known ; there is no guessing, no hit-or-miss methods, no saddling on one customer the loss incurred in handling the order of another. The buyer can feel confident of fair treatment.



A shaded walk suggestive of Rhododendrons and Laurel, Ferns and Lilies.

We make a specialty of growing hardy ornamentals, and the 300 acres in our two big nurseries are actually covered with the finest collection of high grade stock in this country.

Visitors are always welcome. From the middle to the end of May is perhaps the best time to see our place, as then the majority of plants are in flower and are looking at their best.

Our New System of Prices

Look for the schedule of rates at the heading of each department of the price list

A great time-saving innovation is our new system of uniform prices. The purchase of nursery stock is by it made more convenient than before.

After each plant which we can offer is given a list of the most suitable sizes we have in stock. Frequently other grades or heights could be offered, though not in sufficient quantity to warrant cataloguing them. Each of the grades is covered by the price given at the beginning of the list. In but a very few cases, excepting in evergreens, which are priced individually, are there any exceptions, and these are noted in the same place the grades are indicated.

Take 25 trees in any assortment and the benefit of the price per 100 is given. Order five shrubs assorted and they will be charged at the low rate quoted for 10. Twenty-five will be sold at the 100 rate. This applies also to vines, evergreens and herbaceous plants, though all the quantity must be taken from one department. Assorted grades may be purchased, but we would not sell 10 shrubs, 10 vines and 5 perennials and give the advantage of the 100 rate on the lot.

When quality is of some consideration and the results which depend upon it are of importance, then our prices will be found reasonable. Our figures represent actual values and are as low as good stock can be offered.

Bear in mind that we usually have in stock some few rare plants or ones of extra size that are not noted in this list. The demand for these is likely to exceed the limited supply, so there is no necessity for cataloguing them. Ask for anything desired which is not in this list.

Pleasing our Distant Customers

We are able to serve to an advantage customers located as far off as San Francisco and to give them as much satisfaction as if they were neighbors and came in person to make inquiries and select stock.

A combination of excellent shipping facilities, of care in digging, packing and shipping, tends to remove the usual obstacles that distance presents. More attention is given to packing our plants than is customary, and in consequence our stock is able to successfully stand long journeys and arrive at its destination in almost perfect condition.

The mails make neighbors of us all. Every order or inquiry is treated separately. It is given thorough consideration and receives as much attention as if it was the only one we had on hand. We realize that it represents a person and that the matter is of the utmost importance to him; and it is handled accordingly. Individual attention both in the office and in the nursery has done much to increase our mail order trade, so that we know the greater portion of our customers only through the letters they write. Our interest does not end with the filling of an order. *We ship all over the world.*

Right Fertilizers for Lawns or Plants

For some years we have made a specialty of handling an extra quality of pure Canada Unleached Hard Wood Ashes. Our success in securing the best grade from reliable sources led us to increase this department's scope, so that now all standard and trustworthy plant foods can be obtained from us at prevailing rates. We will continue to make Wood Ashes our leading feature and have the best brand of pure Bone Meal as its companion specialty. Both will be found to be good in every respect, and of value to fruit and shade trees as well as lawns.

Hard woods only are used for making our Wood Ashes. They are rich in plant food. The liberal proportion of potash and phosphoric acid they contain make them useful for a general fertilizer.

Spread 100 lbs. to 1,000 square feet of space or one or two tons to an acre. Prices:—50 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs., \$1.50; 200 lbs., \$2.00; one ton, \$18.00 or \$20.00 when delivered by team within easy driving distance.

Our Bone Meal gives prompt and lasting results. Apply 600 lbs. to an acre, or even more if expense is secondary to the effect one desires to create. 25 lbs., 75c.; 50 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$2.00; one ton, \$30.00. We charge \$2.00 for delivering a ton by wagon within easy driving distance.

Special prices will be quoted on carload lots of either 15 or 20 tons.



The overhanging *Polygonum* makes beautiful a stone wall which otherwise might have appeared out of place. The rapid growth of this plant adapts it for creating such effects promptly. Along the edge of the wall the red-berried Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*) is used to an advantage. Pretty fall effects are also furnished by the Japanese Barberry (*Thunbergii*); and the White-flowering Dogwood in the background makes a spring display that is a source of delight.

Practical Suggestions for Artistically Improving the Home Grounds

Did you never experience in social life feelings of repulsion at some sight which was wholly incongruous with the surroundings on the occasion, something in itself not disagreeable, yet the charm of which was utterly lost by its unfitness to the situation?

Landscape effects and home surroundings generally are not infrequently subjected to inharmonious treatment, and much effort is required to bring out but a little beauty; while considerable material may also be wasted by injudicious use.



All the *Crataegus* family (Hawthorns) are useful for some purpose or other. The variety *coccinea* is illustrated.

Good taste, a knowledge of the character and habits of plants, and of plant origins, are needed to prevent unfortunate failures in planting. It is just such a combination that makes the services of a good landscape gardener valuable to the property owner.

It is our well-defined purpose to enlighten our clients, wherever possible, that they may get the best results from their purchases. To this end the following information is briefly given:

Improper uses of plants are most frequently seen, perhaps, in attempts at formal gardening, in planting things of foreign origin in scenes distinctly natural, and in mixed plantings of evergreens and deciduous plants.

It is not the intention of this chapter to elucidate principles of landscape gardening and to lay down rules, for every case should have more or less individual consideration of the immediate conditions. It will, however, prove suggestive.

Plants with formal outlines, such as our Standard *Retinisporas*, *Spiræas* and *Hydrangeas*, clipped *Boxwood*, sheared *Evergreens*, *Globe Arbor-vitæ*, etc., should be confined mostly to places distinctly artificial in construction, *i. e.*, in formal gardens, along certain walks or carriage drives which in themselves introduce artificial conditions; on terraces, balustrades and walls; and flanking gateways and steps.

Some plants are naturally semi-formal in habit, and serve where perfect neatness is required without stiffness. Such locations are found by paths and roads, or off-setting natural planting by a gradual modification to formal lines. Among shrubs the *Stephanandra*, *Azalea amoena*, *Deutzia gracilis*, and *Berberis Thunbergii* are desirable subjects for use.



One of the most strikingly handsome of Japanese shrubs, and in fact of all hardy shrubs, is the *Viburnum Sieboldianum*. The large, heavy, very glossy leaves meet with universal approval.

The question of merging formal lines and natural sections can be treated also in the reverse way. Walls, terraces, and embankments are abrupt, and need softening. The excellent use of *Wichuraiana* roses to trail over walls, and *English Ivy* and *Euonymus radicans* to climb them, is well known. Embankments and some terraces may be improved by planting their slopes with dwarf plants, such as Shrubs, the *Red Snowberry* (*Symphoricarpos vulgaris*), *Ligustrum Regelianum*, *Rhodotypos*, *Shining Sumach* (*Rhus copallina*), *Matrimony vine* (*Lycium Chinense*), *Amorpha canescens*, *Berberis Thunbergii* (*Evergreens*), *Junipers*, *Sabina* and *prostrata*, *Azalea amoena*, *American Yew*, *Yuccas*. Vines that do not trail too closely are nearly all desirable. Large, rough embankments with a natural landscape may be planted with *Yellow Locust* (*Robinia pseud-acacia*), *Paper Birch*, *Amorpha fruticosa*, *Sumach*,

native Viburnums and Dogwoods, *Ostrya Virginica*, Striped and Mountain Maples, etc. The *Ailanthus* makes a beautiful effect if not allowed to grow large. This and *Rhus typhina* are remarkably fine in graceful foliage.

The last named list emphasizes one of our leading points, namely, that plants of foreign origin should not be located indiscriminately. Of course, exceptions are proper where plants will conform in character and effect with the surrounding ones, and produce a natural appearance.



Notice the handsome leaves of the *Viburnum tomentosum*, a very hardy form of the Japanese Snowball, which transplants with greater ease than the variety *plicatum*. This may be considered one of the most valuable of shrubs on account of its foliage and its symmetrical, vigorous habit of growth.

On the borders of woodland and other natural growth may be planted masses of *Rhododendrons*, *Kalmias*, *Azaleas*, *Dogwoods*, *Viburnums*, *Lilies*, *Hemlock*, *Halesia*, *White Fringe*, *Amelanchier*, *Staff Vine*, *Clematis Virginiana*, etc. These all produce a wealth of bloom, with most charming effects, yet preserving a natural appearance.

The massing of one kind of flowering plant or of colored foliage is not always desirable, though perhaps most frequently so. A glare of color must be prevented, yet a frequent occurrence of the same color in the one landscape is very impressive. For example, use dashes of white *Dogwoods* instead of a continuous line; red shades of *Rhododendrons* should be well interspersed with the chaste white one—both are seen to better advantage. In lawn

arrangements we have seen large groups of beautifully colored foliage marred by the monotony of color, while, if better assorted, each individual would have stood out in its own loveliness. With this thought in mind, when grouping Blood-leaved Japanese Maples, add green-leaved ones, like *ampelopsilobum* and *polymorphum* to the number.

Plantings more immediately surrounding the house, being more inclined to artificiality, may include foreign plants more liberally, but there will always be things that demand separation. Garden roses should remain garden roses, and be given beds of their own,—for physical reasons, perhaps as much as for effectiveness. Flowering grape vines and flowering fruits, such as the *Pyrus*, *Amygdalus* and *Cerasus*, are usually decidedly more appropriate away from the fore-lawn, and then exquisitely handsome in themselves. On large estates, a good portion of space might be set aside for a collection of such plants, though the early blooming ones are useful for dashing color on other groups.

A Japanese and Chinese section can be made interesting by containing only plants of Japanese and Chinese origin. The Japanese style of gardening need not be introduced, as the plants reveal more beauty as we grow them. The list of hardy Japanese plants is enormous, and such a collection would induce unending interest. We shall name a few: Maples, Weeping Flowering Cherry, *Cercidiphyllum*, *Ginkgo*, *Sophora*, *Kerria*, *Rhus Osbecki*, *Styrax*, Weeping Lilac, *Tamarix Japonica*, *Viburnum plicatum*, *Andromeda Japonica*, *Biotas*, *Box*, *Ilex Crenata*,



We are sorry that the immense panicles of late summer flowers do not show in this illustration of the *Aralia spinosa*, which is in the centre. It is a most ornamental plant. To the right is a good specimen of Rivers' Purple Beech, and the tall tree in the background is the Deciduous Cypress.

Juniperus Japonica aurea, *Taxus cuspidata*. Among vines: *Actinidia*, *Clematis paniculata*, *Dioscorea*, *Dolichos*, Honey-suckles, Matrimony Vine, *Wistarias*; and herbaceous plants too numerous to mention here.

Spiræas, while useful in promiscuous planting, form an interesting and complete group in themselves with great variety, yet simple harmony, in form, color and time of flowering. Our splendid collection of these is worthy special consideration, and will be a prominent figure at the St. Louis Exposition.

As a general thing, the effect of evergreens and deciduous plants in one group is bad. There is an abundance of material in each class to enable a selection within proper confines. Evergreen bedding and grouping is worthy the exercise of the best taste and skill. *Retinisporas*, Yews and Junipers in great variety of form and color, from the clearest steel gray to dark blue, light gold to a dense bronze, with corresponding variations in green. Rare evergreens of other character may be prettily grouped,—for example, the Colorado Blue Spruce, Concolor Fir and Nordmann Fir.

Plant for permanency unless for special reasons. "Immediate effects" are nice in contemplation, and last for a time, but the greater the progress the more rapid is deterioration accomplished. Oaks! Elms! Yews! *Pæonies*! What more suggestive of strength, endurance and ever-increasing beauty! It is these same ideals lend value to careful methods in growing and handling plants that make us conscious of our responsibility to serve the best interests of our clients; and to offer our experiences of half a century gained in every conceivable walk of horticultural life.

Where the suggestions in this article lack completeness by necessity for brevity, we will hope to supplement them by personal letter.

Noteworthy Features of Some Trees and Shrubs

This classified list was carefully compiled. The results of our experience are contained in it, though some credit for assistance should be given to "The Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture," which is a magnificent work of four volumes, containing 2000 pages and 2800 original engravings. These books are of great service—two complete sets are in constant use in our offices—and we can strongly recommend them. We will gladly mail circulars describing this work and send it substantially bound in cloth for \$20.00, charges all paid.



The flowers of the Hardy Orange, *Citrus trifoliata*, have much to recommend them. This plant is very ornamental when in fruit, the small, bright yellow oranges having a unique and very attractive appearance.

Trees with Showy Flowers.

Blooming in Early Spring before or with the Leaves.

- Acer rubrum* (fls. blood-red and orange).
- Amelanchier Botryapium* (fls. white).
- Amygdalus Persica* varieties (fls. crimson, rose and white).
- Cercis Canadensis* (fls. rosy pink).
- Cornus florida* (fls. white, also pink).
- Magnolia Lennei* (dark red).
- Magnolia Soulanguiana* (fls. white to carmine).
- Paulownia imperialis* (fls. blue).
- Cerasus Avium* and other cherries (fls. white).
- Prunus Americana* and other plums (fls. white).
- Cerasus rosea pendula* (fls. pinkish, branches pendulous).
- Pyrus baccata* and other species (fls. white to pink).

Blooming Late in Spring after the Leaves.

- Æsculus Hippocastanum* and other species (fls. white or red).
- Cerasus Padus* (fls. white).
- Cerasus serotina* (fls. white).
- Cerasus*, various.
- Cladrastis tinctoria* (fls. white).
- Cratægus* (fls. white, rose and red).
- Fraxinus Ornus* (fls. white).
- Cytisus Laburnum* (fls. yellow).
- Liriodendron tulipifera* (fls. yellow).
- Magnolia tripetala* and *acuminata* (fls. white).
- Photinia villosa* (fls. white).
- Robinia*, (fls. white or light pink).
- Styrax Obassia* (fls. white).
- Tilia Europæa argentea* (fls. light yellow).

Blooming in Summer and Autumn.

- Aralia spinosa* (fls. white; Aug.).
- Catalpa speciosa* (fls. white; June).
- Gordonia pubescens* (fls. white; Aug. to Nov.).
- Koelreuteria paniculata* (fls. yellow; Early July, Aug.).
- Pterostyrax* (fls. white; June).
- Andromeda arborea* (fls. white; July, Aug.).

- Rhus Osbecki* (fls. white; July).

- Cladrastis tinctoria* (fls. white; June).
- Cytisus Laburnum* (1st June; fls. yellow).

Trees with Showy Fruits.

- Acer rubrum* (fr. bright red in May and June).
- Aralia spinosa* (fr. dark red).
- Ailanthus glandulosa*, female (fr. yellow).
- Broussonetia papyrifera*, female (fr. red orange).
- Cornus florida* (fr. scarlet).
- Cratægus coccinea* and others (fr. scarlet or red).
- Hippophae rhamnoides* (fr. yellow).
- Ilex opaca* (fr. red).
- Lindera Benzoin* (fr. red).
- Magnolia tripetala* (fr. pink).
- Photinia villosa* (fr. scarlet).

Pyrus baccata and allied species (fr. yellow or scarlet).
Pyrus aucuparia (fr. orange).
Rhus Cotinus (ample feathery panicles).
Rhus typhina (fr. scarlet).
Sassafras officinale (fr. dark blue with red stems).
Taxus baccata (fr. scarlet).
Zanthoxylon piperitum (fr. black).

Trees Valued for Foliage Effects, with Colored Foliage.

Acer Japonicum aureum (lvs. golden).
Negundo aceroides folius aureus (lvs. yellow).
Acer polymorphum atropurpureum (lvs. purple).
Acer polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum (lvs. dissected and red).
Acer polymorphum reticulatum (lvs. variegated, yellow and green).
Acer platanoides Reitenbachi (lvs. becoming dark red in summer).
Acer platanoides Schwedleri (lvs. red in spring).
Catalpa bignonioides aurea (lvs. golden).
Fagus sylvatica purpurea and *Riversii* (lvs. purple).
Populus alba (lvs. white beneath).
Populus Van Geerti (one of the best yellow-leaved trees).
Quercus Robur Concordia (lvs. yellowish).
Salix alba (lvs. silvery white).
Tilia Europæa argentea (lvs. white beneath).

With Large, Bold Foliage.

Aralia spinosa.
Asimina triloba.
Catalpa speciosa.
Magnolia macrophylla.
Magnolia tripetala.
Morus multicaulis.
Paulownia imperialis.
Platanus orientalis.

With Small, Narrow, or Finely-Cut Foliage.

Acer Japonicum cristatum.
Acer polymorphum dissectum atropurpureum.
Acer dasycarpum Wieri.
Betula alba laciniata (cut-leaved).
Fraxinus excelsior varieties.
Gleditschia triacanthos.
Glyptostrobus sinensis pendula.
Gymnocladus Canadensis.
Hippophae rhamnoides.
Koelreuteria paniculata.
Quercus Phellos.
Salix species.
Tamarix Gallica.
Taxodium distichum.

Trees with Brilliant Autumnal Tints.

Acer rubrum (scarlet).
Acer saccharinum (scarlet and orange).
Cerasus Sieboldi (dark red).
Cornus florida (scarlet).

Cercidiphyllum (yellow and purple).
Cratægus (mostly scarlet and orange).
Fraxinus Americana (yellow or violet-purple).
Liquidambar (scarlet and dark red tints).
Liriodendron (bright yellow).
Nyssa multiflora (scarlet).
Andromeda arborea (scarlet).
Quercus alba (vinous purple).
Quercus coccinea (scarlet).
Rhus (mostly scarlet).
Sassafras (orange and scarlet).



To-day the *Platanus orientalis*, or Oriental Plane or Sycamore, is one of the most largely planted of trees. It is of shapely habit and grows very rapidly. In time it makes a good sized specimen and one of which a person could well feel proud.

Broad-leaved Evergreens.

Ilex opaca.
Kalmia latifolia.
Magnolia grandiflora.
Rhododendrons.

Deciduous Trees Valued for Their Winter Effects.

Negundo aceroides (branches light green or blue).
Betula rubra (flaky, reddish brown bark).



Viburnum Opulus sterilis, the good, old-fashioned Snowball, always produces plenty of flowers, which appear earlier than the variety *plicatum*, and are also suitable for cutting.

Betula papyracea (smooth, silvery white bark).
Cerasus rosea pendula (drooping effect).
Cornus florida pendula (drooping effect).
Crataegus species (scarlet berries).
Fraxinus excelsior aurea (yellow-barked).
Hippophae rhamnoides (yellow berries).
Salix vitellina (yellow branches).
Pyrus aucuparia (orange red fruit).

Columnar or Narrow, Pyramidal Trees.

Betula alba fastigiata.
Cupressus Lawsoniana.
Glyptostrobos sinensis pendula.
Populus alba Bolleana.
Populus fastigiata.
Quercus Robur fastigiata.

Salisburia adiantifolia.
Taxodium distichum.
Taxus baccata Hibernica.
Thuya, various.
Ulmus campestris monumentalis.

Very Tall Trees.

Liriodendron tulipifera.
Populus fastigiata.
Taxodium distichum.

Weeping Trees.

Acer dasycarpum Wieri.
Betula alba laciniata pendula.
Caragana arborescens pendula.
Fraxinus excelsior pendula.
Cerasus pendula rosea.
Morus Teas' Weeping.
Populus pendula.
Salix Babylonica.
Syringa Pekinensis pendula.
Ulmus montana pendula Camperdown.

City Trees.

Ailanthus glandulosa (female).
Catalpa speciosa.
Fraxinus Americana.
Fraxinus excelsior.
Salisburia adiantifolia.
Gleditschia triacanthos.
Platanus orientalis.
Populus monilifera.
Populus fastigiata.
Quercus coccinea.
Quercus palustris.
Quercus rubra.
Ulmus Americana.
Ulmus campestris.

Shade and Avenue Trees.

Acer platanoides.
Acer saccharinum.
Acer dasycarpum.
Æsculus Hippocastanum.
Catalpa speciosa.
Fraxinus viridis.
Liquidambar styraciflua.
Liriodendron tulipifera.
Negundo aceroides.
Platanus orientalis.
Quercus alba.
Quercus bicolor.
Quercus coccinea.
Quercus palustris.
Quercus Phellos.
Quercus Prinus.
Quercus rubra.
Salisburia adiantifolia.
Tilia Americana.
Tilia Europæa platyphyllos.
Ulmus Americana.

Trees for Seaside Planting.

Ailanthus glandulosa.
Cratægus oxyacantha.
Fraxinus viridis.
Gleditschia triacanthos.
Gymnocladus Canadensis.
Hippophae rhamnoides.
Juniperus Virginiana varieties.
Liquidambar styraciflua.
Liriodendron tulipifera.
Pinus rigida.
Pinus sylvestris.
Platanus orientalis.
Populus monilifera.
Populus tremuloides.
Quercus bicolor.
Quercus Phellos.
Quercus palustris.
Quercus rubra.
Salix alba.
Sassafras officinale.
Tamarix.

Trees for Dry Situations and Dry Climates.

Acer campestre.
Acer Tataricum Ginnale.
Aralia spinosa.
Betula alba.
Gleditschia triacanthos.
Gymnocladus Canadensis.
Koeleruteria paniculata.
Phellodendron Amurense.
Pinus rigida.
Pinus sylvestris.
Quercus coccinea.
Quercus rubra.
Quercus Prinus.

Trees for Wet Soil.

Acer rubrum.
Acer dasycarpum.
Alnus glutinosa.
Betula rubra.
Carya amara.
Lindera Benzoin.
Liquidambar styraciflua.
Nyssa sylvatica.
Populus (most species).
Quercus alba.
Quercus bicolor.
Quercus palustris.
Quercus Phellos.
Salix (most species).
Taxodium distichum.

Small Trees for Massing.

Amygdalus Persica.
Aralia spinosa.
Broussonetia papyrifera.
Cercis Canadensis.

Cornus florida.
Cytisus Laburnum.
Fraxinus Ornus.
Maclura aurantiaca.
Morus species.
Photinia villosa.
Ptelea trifoliata.
Pyrus species.
Salix vitellina and *Britzensis*.

Shrubs Valued for their Ornamental Fruit.

Berberis in variety (Barberry).
Callicarpa purpurea.
Chionanthus Virginica (White Fringe).
Cornus (Dogwood), many sorts.
Cratægus (Hawthorn) of many kinds.
Elæagnus (Silver Thorn) in variety.
Euonymus (Strawberry Bush), of sorts.
Ilex (Deciduous Holly) in variety.
Limonia trifoliata (Hardy Orange).
Lindera Benzoin.
Lonicera (Bush Honeysuckle), in variety.
Prinos verticillatus (female).
Pyrus arbutifolia.
Rhamnus Caroliniensis.
Rhus (Sumach) several sorts.
Ribes (Flowering Currant), in variety.
Rosa (Roses), in variety.
Sambucus (Elder), in several sorts.
Symphoricarpos (Snowberry), two sorts.
Viburnum prunifolium (Sheepberry). And others.

Shrubs with Colored or Variegated Foliage.

Berberis vulgaris purpurea (Barberry).
Corchorus Japonica variegata.
Cornus sanguinea variegata (Dogwood).
Corylus Avellana purpurea (Filbert).
Hibiscus Syriacus variegatus (Althæa).
Hippophae rhamnoides.
Hydrangea radiata.
Ligustrum ovalifolium tricolor (Privet).
Prunus Pissardi (Purple Plum).
Sambucus Canadensis aureus.
Symphoricarpos vulgaris variegatus (Red Snowberry).
Weigela amabilis variegata.

Shrubs that do Well in Shaded Places.

Amelanchier in variety.
Andromeda in variety.
Azalea in variety.
Ceanothus Americanus.
Cephalanthus occidentalis.
Chionanthus Virginica.
Clethra alnifolia.
Cornus in variety.
Hamamelis Virginica.
Itea Virginica.
Ligustrum vulgare.
Lindera Benzoin.
Ribes in variety.

The Value of Our Landscape Department to Property Owners

Proper Results

When a property is to be improved, naturally the prevailing idea is to produce the best results with the least expenditure of time and money. In order that the improvements may be artistically and practically carried out, considerable care must be exercised in starting aright. The question is not so much, "Will it pay to employ a trained landscape gardener, architect or engineer?" as "Who can be secured to best serve the owner's interests and most surely secure the desired objects?" The experience, knowledge and equipment of our Landscape Department enable us to render such service as will give entire satisfaction in every detail.

In many cases a trained landscape architect is engaged with the sole object of relieving the owner of all details. This is certainly a good idea where the owner has no time to attend to the matter himself. In all cases, however, to secure the most satisfactory results the intelligent co-operation of the owner, landscape expert and the architect is essential.



Pretty vines on the pergola—Crimson Ramblers, Akebia, Clematis, Wistaria, etc.—and well-formed Box Bushes on the terrace do much to make this an attractive picture. The standard-shape Retinispora—green and silver—we offer are also useful for work of formal character.

Satisfaction Made Certain

Landscape gardening is growing by leaps and bounds in this country. Property owners are waking more and more to the necessity of engaging competent men to look after the improving of their properties. Where a residence is to be built, much expense can frequently be saved by calling the landscape expert into consultation even before the architect is commissioned to draw the plans for the buildings. One who is well trained will choose a location which will secure the most perfect outlook, and will place the buildings so that the surrounding contours may be changed as little as possible consistent with fitting them into the scheme in such manner that the house will present a pleasing appearance. The availability of the proposed site should be carefully considered. Nothing is so disappointing as to find after a home is built that a better location could have been selected. The relation of the architect and the landscape gardener should be of the closest; each must be fully in sympathy with the ideas of the other.

When building a home a thoroughly competent architect is sure to be selected in order that the building may be both convenient and of proper architecture, yet it is constantly found that those who have exercised every care in the planning of their home, will neglect entirely the preparation of a scheme of treatment of the surroundings. The embellishments around the building should be as carefully planned and developed as any portion of the architecture, so that the whole effect will be harmonious and present the very best appearance that may be secured from the natural advantages of a beautiful location.

We often see a beautiful residence, the effect of which is completely spoiled by injudicious planting done without proper consideration of the character and style of architecture employed in the building. The competent and conscientious landscape architect will make the house the centre from which to proceed in evolving the scheme of treatment for the surrounding grounds. When grading and planting are taken into consideration at the same time, it is often possible to use one in enhancing the effects to be produced by the other.



Not only does such a planting of hardy perennials produce a view of entrancing beauty, but it has features of a practical nature to commend it to all garden owners. These borders furnish a bouquet at any time during the summer.

For instance, we frequently find that before the planting is taken into consideration at all, a grading plan is prepared and carried out. The idea being merely to grade off the property so as to allow for proper drainage and lawn surfaces, together with the necessary roadways and walks. In doing this, contours are very frequently destroyed, which if properly planted would make spots of beauty in the whole landscape picture which cannot possibly be produced after the contours have been so marred. Our extended experience in the handling of both grading and planting propositions enables us to work out artistic landscape effects in connection with the grading which would probably be overlooked by less experienced firms.

Landscape Art

Landscape art is more than the mere grading to a plane surface or the setting out of trees and shrubs. When a place has passed through the hands of a true artist, it should present a perfect landscape effect without spot or blemish. This effect should not only be pleasing immediately on its completion, but should present a different and satisfying appearance as the years go on, increasing in beauty as the effects, foreseen only in the artist's mind, develop through the growth of the trees and shrubs.

The impression that our services are most sought after for improving entirely new properties should not prevail. Operations involving the remodeling or altering of places which did not have the proper attention at the start are in the majority. The owner is seldom to blame for this condition. In the beginning he had but a fair idea of the requirements of the place. These ideas could have been properly incorporated in a scheme by one of experience,



The columnar growth of the Lombardy Poplar does much to heighten the landscape effect.

yet lacking this necessary element of success many errors resulted. Errors such as these may not show at once, but will become more glaring as the years roll on, when it is usually more difficult to correct them.

It is better for the owner to have the landscape expert take hold at the start and do the work as it should be done. Then all of the available good features of the house and land can be emphasized and others created. Roads and walks will be properly arranged and specimens and groups of trees and shrubs artistically located, thus doing all that is necessary to attain the best results suggested by the ground, its surroundings and buildings.

Our Organization

Our Landscape Department is independent of our nursery business, its method of operation is distinct and it is hampered by no conflicting interests. It is under the direct management of Mr. J. Franklin Meehan, who devotes his entire time to this class of work. He is aided by a competent staff of assistants, each thoroughly trained as a specialist in his division of the work. The organization is complete. The scope of our work is broad. It embraces every possible branch of a rather intricate and little understood profession. We are prepared to make practical plans covering every detail, such as grading, draining, roadmaking, planting and the proper location of buildings. A leading feature is made of the designing of formal gardens and the ever-pleasing hardy perennial or "old-fashioned" gardens. We are prepared to be called into consultation upon any landscape matter and to give verbal advice or to make formal written reports. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the value of a practical plan in order that the best results may be secured.

We feel that the preparation of a carefully devised plan is of the utmost importance to every property whose owner desires its artistic development. Our experience has been that without such a plan, it very seldom happens that a property is developed in a satisfactory manner. No matter how great the ability of the person carrying on such work, the place when completed, will show the lack of preconceived method. On the contrary, with such a plan in hand, the development may be carried on as desired. Much or little may be done at any one time, with the perfect assurance that whatever is done is tending towards the completion, in an entirely satisfactory manner, of the whole scheme of treatment.

Complete Equipment

Our plans contain the results of extended experience and study, and may be carried into execution by any intelligent person. We are prepared, however, to send out trained superintendents and foremen to all sections of the country wherever their assistance is desired. The scope of a thoroughly competent landscape expert is so large that it is impossible to go fully into details on all lines. We may say, however, that our equipments meet the demands of every class of work in connection with the care and development of properties. The size of the operation is not a consideration, as equal attention is given to the commissions of all our clients. The same careful study and thought is used in constructing the smaller plans as is given the larger ones. Our services may be secured for practical professional advice or the most minute service in any branch of landscape engineering and surveying. We construct artistic landscape plans and supply the best service in executing them. The working department includes trained men who are competent to advise and give service in matters of spraying, planting, pruning and similar lines. Our field extends from the furnishing and planting of a single tree to the entire supervision and development of extensive suburban residential parks. Charges will be found moderate in proportion to the value of the service rendered.



Note the sturdy stem and bushy, well-balanced head of the Standard Spiraea.

Helpful Books for Everyday Use

Our Book Department has some unique qualifications for wide recognition. It does not offer a great long "hit-or-miss" list of books, but only those that stand at the head of their class and cover special features thoroughly. In most instances we prefer to learn what subjects our correspondents desire to be informed upon and then we make recommendations to fit that particular case. We have a complete collection of nature and horticultural works of all kinds, covering all branches, and are pleased to give suggestions in regard to those best suited for any specific purpose. We are fairly well posted on other classes of books as well and can furnish any yet in print at regular rates.

Books are sent postpaid upon receipt of price; postage is additional when cash does not accompany order.

The following nature books are written in such an interesting and entertaining style that they take the reader's mind to the green fields and shaded dells. Information regarding nature's treasures is given in such a pleasing way that useful lessons are learned involuntarily.

According to the Season.—It talks about the flowers in the order of their appearance in woods and fields. Contains 32 full-page illustrations from drawings in colors. Price, \$1.75 net.

How to Know the Wild Flowers.—Has 48 colored plates, and 110 full-page illustrations. President Roosevelt says, "I am delighted with it. It is so exactly the kind of a work needed that it is a wonder no one has written it before." \$2.00 net.

How to Know the Ferns.—150 full-page plates from photographs, and 128 text drawings. \$1.50 net.

Art Out of Doors.—A good work on landscape gardening principles. "Should be read by every one who has fifty feet of ground to beautify." Full of suggestions. \$1.50.

This list that is given below is made of books that are popular because they are both practical and comprehensive. An English work, a worthy companion of "Nicholson's Dictionary of Gardening," is "Cassell's Dictionary of Practical Gardening." It is new and one of the finest we have ever seen. We think it is especially worthy of mention.

The Pruning Book.—Should be in the hands of every owner of a tree or shrub. Our great favorite. Very useful. The principles it teaches should be more generally known. 545 pages, 331 illustrations. \$1.50.

The Spraying of Plants.—A complete account of the history, principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for the purpose of destroying insects and fungi. 399 pages, 92 illustrations, \$1.00.

The Principles of Fruit-Growing.—Complete, up-to-date. 516 pages, 120 illustrations. \$1.25.

Fertilizers.—The source, character and composition of natural, home-made and manufactured fertilizers, and suggestions for their use for different crops and conditions. 335 pages. \$1.00.

The Principles of Vegetable Gardening.—Complete, new and useful. 456 pages, 144 illustrations. \$1.25.

The Forcing Book.—A manual of the cultivation of vegetables in glass houses. 238 pages, 88 illustrations. \$1.00.

Garden-Making.—Suggestions for the utilizing of home grounds. Exceedingly popular. The book is one to educate, instruct and inspire the reader. Useful alike to the owner of the small suburban garden plot and to the owner of a place in the country. Full of helpful hints. 417 pages, 265 illustrations. \$1.00.

A Woman's Hardy Garden.—One of the most entertaining and instructive books ever written. The suggestions it contains are helpful and practical. It is of deep interest from start to finish, and should be read by every lover of horticulture, whether an enthusiast or not. \$1.75.

The Practical Garden Book.—Containing the simplest directions for the growing of the commonest things about the house and garden. 250 pages, many useful marginal cuts. \$1.00.

The Cyclopaedia of American Horticulture.—A wonderful work that should be in the possession of every plant lover. It is complete, contains over 2,000 pages, and the same number of original engravings. Ask for detailed information. In 4 volumes at \$5.00 per volume.

Cassell's Dictionary of Practical Gardening—An illustrated encyclopedia of practical horticulture for all classes. The leading idea has been to choose from the hundreds of thousands of plants in cultivation all that are worthy of being grown and to tell everything about them that the cultivator is likely to want to know. Contains 20 superb colored plates and upwards of 1,000 illustrations from photographs taken direct from nature. Complete in two volumes, half-leather, gilt top. \$10.00 for the set.

We can send circulars describing any of the books listed.

A Splendid Grass Mixture

A rare combination of highest quality grass seeds is known as Meehans' Peerless Grass Mixture. It is not an ordinary one in any way.

This mixture has been thoroughly tested and has given results of a most pleasing nature in all cases. It is one well calculated to make a beautiful lawn. We have used it on large and small operations of our Landscape Department in various sections and the effect created has uniformly been satisfactory.

Sow three to five bushels to an acre. Our bushel contains 20 lbs. and is worth \$4.50. We offer five bushels at \$4.25; 10 at \$4.00; and 25 at \$3.75.

Small quantities at 35c. per lb., postpaid. For a mixture of such quality and value these rates are very reasonable. We offer all grass seeds at regular market rates.

Wonderful Illustrations of our Native Flowers and Ferns

Nothing finer has ever been attempted than the wonderful illustrations of the native flowers and ferns of the United States that are contained in the bound volumes of MEEHANS' MONTHLY. It is not likely that better work will ever be shown, and when the few volumes we are offering are sold, the books will be out of print for all time and be rare, valuable and high-priced.

The colored illustrations are accurate from every standpoint. They are thoroughly artistic. They are botanically correct and the coloring is remarkably true to nature. To the botanist, the artist, to men of science as well as the amateur, they are a constant source of delight and instruction.

The plant portrayed is accompanied by a chapter telling all about it. This covers the matter completely and treats the subject in a technical as well as a popular way. This history of the plant is taken up in detail and many interesting and unknown facts are given. All were written in an entertaining manner by the late Thomas Meehan, the famous botanist-scientist.

Each volume contains twelve of such illustrations and chapters. There are twelve volumes to the complete set, though the first contains but six illustrations, having commenced in July and ended with December, 1891, and this is bound together with Volume II.

In addition, every number is full of fine illustrations and articles of rare interest treating on every branch of horticulture, landscape work and general gardening. A complete set would make a worthy addition to any library.

Volumes I and II (bound in one book), \$3.50
Volumes III to XII, inclusive, at \$2.50 each

The volumes will be sold singly or in sets, and at the price quoted we will deliver them, postpaid, to any post office in the world.

The binding is rich and most substantial. The pages are gilt-edged, and altogether the appearance of these books is all that could be desired.

Good Magazines

We receive subscriptions for all the horticultural magazines as well as other publications. There is an advantage in ordering through us—one payment is all that is required; it is not necessary to make out several checks as would be the case when dealing direct with each publisher.

Several good horticultural magazines are especially recommended. They stand at the head of their class in this country.

American Gardening.—Under new and energetic management. A live journal in every way. Up to date and practical. Of vital interest to every amateur as well as professional gardener. Full of helpful hints and timely suggestions of value. Far from technical in the advice it gives, the information cannot help be of service. Illustrated. \$1.50 per year.

Country Life in America.—A most beautiful and valuable work of great character. Magnificent illustrations and articles of wonderful interest are contained in extravagant abundance. It is a work of art that is so interesting in its teachings as to appeal to every true lover of nature. \$3.00 per year.

We make a special clubbing offer on these two magazines. For \$4.00, cash in advance, we will send both for one year.

Hints on Tree Planting and Pruning

Considering that we send out many hundreds of thousands of plants every season, complaints of losses of stock are remarkably few. As this no doubt comes from our hints on planting and pruning, as well as on account of good stock supplied, we are encouraged to continue the hints.

Probably the loss of the larger number of trees which die after transplanting is due more to improper planting and neglect to prune sufficiently than any other cause.

When trees are received they should be "heeled in" in order to keep the roots moist and free from open air. "Heeling in" is putting the roots temporarily in the ground and covering with a thick layer of soil. The trees are "heeled in" closely, so that a great many can be put in a small space. Care must be taken to pack the earth closely against all the roots to exclude air spaces.

Trees properly "heeled in" will keep for several weeks, or even longer. If the ground be prepared in advance, a small number of trees arriving in a box may often be taken out one by one, and planted at once, provided care be used that as taken out the roots of the remainder are not exposed to the air.

Should the contents of a box or bale become frozen in transit, no injury will occur if the box or bale be placed unopened in a dark cellar or other dark place, where the temperature is but a few degrees above freezing, there to remain until thawed out.

Planting.—Successful planting depends a great deal on the situation. While a tree will stand almost any amount of moisture, under certain conditions, it cannot exist if water remains about the roots,—good drainage must be had.

Water will not pass through clay soil, and where the soil is such, a hole should be dug sufficiently deep to pass through the clay to the strata below. Where the clay is too deep for this, other means of drainage must be provided, either by stone drains (tile drains will soon choke up with roots) or by digging very large holes, three or four feet deep, and as wide or wider, and the bottom filled with broken stone or ashes.

Another method of planting in soil of this character is to loosen the soil for a foot or so deep, but to not dig a hole. Place the tree on the top of the ground

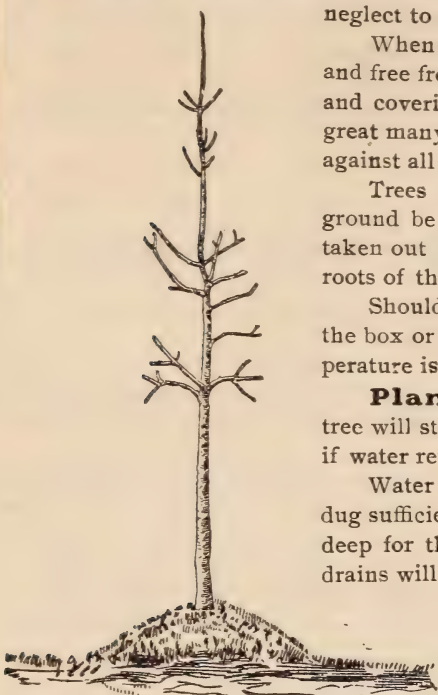


Fig. 1.—Tree planted in a mound where proper drainage cannot be secured in the subsoil.

and fill up around it with good soil. This will set the tree in a mound. (See Fig. 1.)

Always dig a larger hole than the roots require, even if it is not filled in with new soil, as it is essential that the ground should be loosened up to provide for good drainage, fresh air and plenty of moisture. Loose ground absorbs moisture much quicker than when it is undisturbed. For an ordinary size tree, say ten to twelve feet in height and one and one-half to two inches in diameter, the hole should be made at least three feet in diameter and two feet deep.

Should the character of the soil be in question, cart it away and fill it with fresh. The top soil of a meadow, mixed with a fourth well-rotted manure, is good.

Cut off broken roots smoothly. Fresh fibres come from the cut surfaces.

Set the tree in the hole to about the same depth, or a very little deeper than it was in the nursery; the discoloration above the roots will indicate the point. Fill in about the roots slowly, being careful should the tree have a great number of fibrous roots to work the earth well in among them and under the butt of the tree. Fine soil free from large stones or clods of earth should be used for this.

Take a good stout rammer and pack the earth in as tightly as possible as it is gradually filled in about the tree. If filled in too fast it cannot be packed tight enough. The object is to press the earth as close to the roots as possible, so that there will be no air between them and the soil, and enable the roots to take moisture from it readily. There is no danger of packing the soil too hard. Air which naturally penetrates the soil down to the roots is essential; but air spaces or small cavities about the roots, where air will become confined, must be avoided.

Pruning.—This is an essential feature, yet frequently overlooked. A vigorous tree has enough roots to supply it with all the sap it needs; but when transplanted it is unable to draw moisture until new rootlets are made and it again becomes established. All this time the branches and leaves are drawing on what sap there is in the tree, and when this becomes exhausted, if new roots have not yet grown, the tree dies.



Fig. 2.—Showing proper pruning of freshly planted trees. Also the fibrous roots of the Pin Oak.

In cutting a branch, take it off smoothly close to the main branch, or near a bud. Leave no stumps.

All trees need more or less pruning; how much depends on the tree to be pruned! A maple, poplar, birch or elm will do with very little if the wood be well ripened; an oak, beech, chestnut, walnut or ash requires severe cutting. If well furnished with roots and fibres, prune less than if there be but a few stout roots devoid of fibres. (See Fig. 2.)

In a general way, it may be said that hard-wooded trees require severe pruning, while those having a soft, sappy wood need but a light one. This does not always apply. The Pin Oak and the Swamp White Oak are hard-wooded, yet move as readily as maples, and without much pruning, though some may think it better to prune even these closely; while the Larch, a tree with soft wood, has but few roots, and is much the better for a close pruning.

A work which should be in the hands of every owner of trees or shrubs is "The Pruning Book." It is very complete, containing 545 pages and 331 illustrations. It is well worth \$1.50. We will gladly send it postpaid to any address.

Mulching.—This consists of putting a layer, at least three or four inches thick, of straw, hay or well rotted manure on the surface of the ground about the tree, covering the earth disturbed when the tree is planted.

Manure makes the best mulch, as it acts as a fertilizer as well,—the rains washing its substance down to the roots.

We advise mulching for both spring and fall planted trees and shrubs. It prevents the drying out of the soil and retains moisture during the summer, and in winter the frost does not penetrate as deeply as otherwise.

More might be written on this subject; but we think what we have stated will be sufficient. In short, the vital points are,—*a large hole, good soil tightly packed about the roots, ample pruning and a good mulching.*

Watering.—Customers often ask us if trees should be watered at planting. In ordinary spring planting we rarely water. The soil is damp enough, and roots form and the tree becomes established before hot weather comes. In late spring planting it is often an advantage, helping the tree along in its struggle to become established. In early autumn watering is usually of great benefit if the soil be dry. In this condition it can be worked in nicely about the roots. A good soaking, before all the soil is filled in, then compacts it, and the moisture and heat of soil combined will cause new roots to start in a short time, assuring the life of the tree. Excessive moisture, however, is just as bad as excessive dryness, and many a tree has been killed by it. If needed, water well at planting, but not afterwards, unless a drought prevails, calling for water for all kinds of trees.

Pruning of Flowering Shrubs

It is now some years since we first pointed out that the winter pruning of certain shrubs destroyed the crop of flowers. It used to be the practice to shear off all shrubs while they were dormant. To prune away, in winter, the young wood from a Weigela, Deutzia, Mock Orange, Lilac or Bush Honeysuckle, takes with it all the bloom of the following spring. But few shrubs may be severely cut in winter. The hardy Hydrangea, Clethra, Althæa, and

some other shrubs like the Hypericum, form flower buds on young growth made the summer of the same year they bloom; nearly all other shrubs produce flowers on young growth made the season previous.

The proper system of pruning is one that will induce an abundance of young and vigorous wood, and this can only be accomplished by the trimming out of much of the two-year old growth, cutting out the old shoots close to the ground, so that the new growth will push out from the root.

If the bush makes too strong and rank a growth, a moderate amount of pruning in winter will not lessen the bloom to any extent, especially as the extreme ends of the young wood do not flower. In fact, a slight cutting back of the last year's growth tends towards a bushier growth.

Late spring or early summer, as a shrub is out of flower, is an excellent time to prune it. Cut out enough of the shoots which have just flowered to encourage a supply of new ones, but do not cut all away, nor even the greater part of them, as the loss of a great part of its foliage at that season would be a serious check to it.



Deutzia scabra—Unpruned.



Deutzia scabra—Properly pruned.

Standard Trees

Many are the uses of trees in standard form,—especially if they are of an evergreen nature. All over the country is seen the Bay Tree. It is not hardy and requires a lot of care, yet it is very popular. As a special feature, we are offering this season a hardy evergreen of similar outline, which for outside use will answer almost every requirement for formal work and give as much satisfaction as the Bay Tree, with less trouble. It is the Standard Retinispora, or Japanese Cypress. The stock of this plant is exceptionally fine.

Standard Japanese Cypress. Big, bushy heads, several feet thick, are on the top of sturdy stems. The plants stand about six feet high and can be had with either rich green or pretty silver foliage. We have them in tubs, so that they may be planted with success right in the heat of summer. Give dignity to an entrance by placing a plant at each side or add a formal feature to a path by arranging them all along it in pairs. The time and care it requires to grow these fine plants would well justify us in asking double our price.

In tubs, or with balls sewed in burlap, \$5.00 each.

Standard Spiræa. Elsewhere is illustrated a specimen plant of the Standard Spiræa. This gives an excellent idea of the way our thrifty stock will look in a very short time. The foliage, flowers and fruit are all attractive, and we list two forms, the green-leaved type and the golden-leaved variety. The well balanced heads are on straight stems, averaging five feet in height.

These are very suitable as formal pieces in flower gardens where evergreens may be less desirable.

Green-leaved, \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10.

Golden-leaved, \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per 10.



This rare form of the Japanese Cypress, *Retinispora*, can be used in many ways with a very ornamental effect. Our standards are in both the green- and the silver-foliaged varieties.

Finest Hardy Rhododendrons

The rare beauty of the great trusses of flowers and of the glossy evergreen leaves of the hybrid Rhododendrons is well known to most every one. The display of bloom given toward the end of May would be difficult to equal with any other hardy plant or combination of plants. Even when set out as a single specimen a striking sight is made. By arranging an assortment of varieties in beds or groups the effect given is one which compels admiration.

For many years it has been our custom to offer only the best stock obtainable. It always is our policy to secure the choicest and hardiest plants from the most reliable foreign growers, our own representative personally managing the selection of the plants. We may pay more for our stock, but the price is no more than the plants are worth. We prefer to safeguard our own and our customers' interests in every way possible. Too often the United States is regarded a good dumping ground for second-class stock.

Our Rhododendrons are the highest class of English-grown plants. They are not the cheaper and less satisfactory Holland-grown kinds. The varieties are all thoroughly good ones and are deserving of notice, especially *Album elegans*. Not only is this particular variety one of the hardiest, but its flowers are strikingly handsome. It is our favorite, and we are greatly pleased that it is so very popular.



The splendor of the flowers of the Hardy Rhododendrons cannot be challenged.

HARDY RHODODENDRONS

Album elegans. White.

12-18 in.	2½-3 ft.
18-24 in.	5-6 ft.
2-2½ ft.	

Album grandiflorum. White.

12-18 in.	18-24 in.
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Blandyanum. Red.

12-18 in.	2½-3 ft.
18-24 in.	3-5 ft.
2-2½ ft.	

Caractacus. Rich crimson. Large trusses of flowers. A thrifty grower.

12-18 in.	2-2½ ft.
18-24 in.	

Charles Bagley. Cherry red. Huge trusses of flowers.

12-18 in.	1½-2 ft.
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Charles Dickens. Dark scarlet.

12-18 in.	18-24 in.
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Everestianum. Rose. Very good foliage. Shapely.

18-24 in.	2½-3 ft.
2-2½ ft.	3-4 ft.

Gloriosum. White. Excellent foliage.

18-24 in.

H. W. Sargent. Crimson. Very large trusses. Thoroughly desirable.

1½-2 ft.

Lady Armstrong. Pale rose flowers, well spotted. 12-18 in.

Lady Clermont. Rose-scarlet.

2-2½ ft.

Purpureum elegans. Rich purple. Of all the purple-flowering kinds this is the finest.

2-2½ ft.

Roseum elegans. Bright rose. A most popular sort. Habit bushy.

1½-2 ft.

PRICE LIST.

12-18 inch bushy, \$1.00 each, \$10.00 per 10.
18-24 inch bushy, \$1.50 each, \$13 50 per 10.
2-2½ ft., \$1.75 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$70.00 per 50.
2½-3 ft., selected specimens, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each.
3-4 ft., selected specimens, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each.
5-6 ft., selected large specimens, \$8.00, \$10.00 and \$15.00 each

Choice Imported Evergreens

There is a little trick—a very simple one at that—in packing evergreens shipped us from abroad which is used exclusively in our importations. Though it slightly increases the cost in the item of packing, it insures the receipt of the plants in a condition unusual with foreign purchases. Our own representative personally showed our foreign growers how to apply it. Because of this old, yet unthought of, principle, our stock reaches us, and you, in splendid shape, the wood plump and unshriveled, the foliage bright and green, and hardly showing the effect of a long and hazardous journey. Last year, after the spring planting season was over, a long, hot and exceedingly dry spell came. Our imported stock suffered but little, and the losses were very trifling comparatively.



This is not foliage of the Holly; but of the *Osmanthus*, a hardy evergreen plant of more graceful habit and which transplants with greater ease. It is quite uncommon and deserves to be very popular.

This list is carefully selected and the varieties offered are worthy in every particular. We would be pleased to give more complete information in regard to the availability of any kinds for specific uses or to make recommendations to suit definite purposes.

Not only are the plants beautiful, shapely specimens, but almost every one has an extra fine ball of earth attached to its roots, and this is protected and kept intact by tightly sewing it in burlap or baling it in straw. No detail relating to the buyer's interest has been overlooked.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Abies nigra. Black Spruce. 3-4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$100.00 per 100. | Box Bushes. Very fine selected specimens. |
| Abies pungens glauca. Koster's Colorado Blue Spruce. Remarkably good in color. 2-2½ ft., \$4.00 each. | " Handsworthii. 2½-3 ft., \$2.50 each. |
| Andromeda floribunda. Useful for edging Rhododendron beds. 12 to 18 inches, 75c. each. \$7.50 per 10, \$70.00 per 100. | " Japonica aurea. Golden Japanese. 3 ft., \$3.50 each. |
| | " Myrtifolia. 2-2½ ft., \$1.50 each. |
| | " Pyramidalis. 2-2½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10. |

Box Bushes. *Rotundifolia*. Round-leaved. 2-2½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$10.00 per 10. 4-5 ft., \$3.50 each, \$35.00 per 10.

Box edging. We make a leading feature of these plants and offer especially high grade stock. The larger sizes are very popular, and usually the demand exceeds the supply.

4-6 inches, \$5.00 per 100, \$50.00 per 1000.

8-10 in., \$18.00 per 100.

10-12 in., \$20.00 per 100.

18-24 in., \$25.00 per 100.

Osmanthus. A most charming substitute for the Holly, which it closely resembles, though its leaves are smaller, not so stiff and far more graceful. It also transplants more easily.

1½-2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10.

2-2½ ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10.

Picea concolor. Long-needed variety of Colorado Fir. Very hardy.

3-4 ft., \$4.00 each, \$35.00 per 10.

Picea Nordmanniana. In addition to an exceptionally fine stock of regular sizes of Nordmann Fir, we have some splendid specimens eight feet in height. Prices on application.

1-2 ft., \$1.00 each, \$9.00 per 10.

2-3 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10, \$150.00 per 100.

3-4 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10, \$250.00 per 100.

Pinus cembra. The Swiss or Stone Pine is very useful for positions where a shapely, low-growing evergreen is needed. It is a highly ornamental plant, so much so in fact that it can be placed in tubs or fancy jardinières and effectively used for indoor decoration.

2-2½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10.

3 ft., \$2.00 each.

4-4½ ft., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10.

A most graceful evergreen is the Lawson's Cypress. For use as a specimen it can hardly be equalled.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. A most graceful specimen. 7 ft., \$3.50 each.

Ilex crenata. The Japanese Holly is much advertised as a hedge plant, though it also makes a pretty single specimen.

1½-2 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.

2-2½ ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10, \$200.00 per 100.

Juniperus Japonica aurea. The Golden Japanese Juniper is a very hardy and highly ornamental plant. The cunning Japanese twist it into grotesque forms and then charge amazing prices for it.

2½-3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10.

Kalmia angustifolia. The narrow-leaved form of the Mountain Laurel.

12-18 in., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10, \$60.00 per 100.

Kalmia latifolia. Bushy transplanted Mountain Laurel.

12-18 in., 75c. each, \$7.00 per 10, \$60.00 per 100.

2 ft., heavy, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.



Compact habit and deep green color of the Irish Yew make it very desirable for specimen use.

Retinispora obtusa Its pretty green foliage is attractive to everyone.

3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

5 ft., \$4.00 each, \$30.00 per 10.

Retinispora obtusa nana aurea. A wondrously beautiful dwarf golden evergreen.

2½ ft., \$2.00 each.

Retinispora pisifera. A shapely habit of growth and graceful, bright green foliage makes this one of the most popular of evergreens.

3-4 ft., \$2.00 each, \$20.00 per 10.

5 ft., \$3.50 each, \$30.00 per 10.

Retinispora pisifera aurea. A golden form which is greatly prized because of its beauty.

2½-3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10.

3-4 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10.

4-5 ft., \$3.00 each, \$25.00 per 10.

Retinispora plumosa. *Standard*. Has an outline like a Standard Bay Tree. Big, bushy head is on the top of a strong, sturdy stem. Both green and silver-foliaged forms. Very ornamental. Unique. With balls or in tubs.

6 ft., \$5.00 each.

Taxus baccata aurea. The Golden English Yew makes a bright sight on any lawn.

2½-3 ft., \$2.00 each.

Taxus Canadensis aurea. This Golden Yew is very attractive in outline and color.

2½-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Taxus cuspidata. Japanese. Perhaps the prettiest of Yews. Compact in form and very handsome foliage.

2-3 ft., high and broad, \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

Taxus elegantissima. A beautiful golden Yew.

2½-3 ft., \$2.50 each.

Taxus Hibernica. The Irish Yew is the best known and one of the most popular of the Yew family.

2½-3 ft., \$2.00 each, \$17.50 per 10.

4 ft., 12 in. diameter, \$3.00 each.

Taxus

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High Grade H

The direct importation of the best obtainable feature with us for years. This season we were as successful as ever in getting the plants, perhaps a little more so. Before the other heavy buyers had their pick, we stepped in and obtained the first selection, having the stock shipped to us in the early fall, instead of spring, as is the usual custom. After examining the plants closely, we feel that we have good reasons to congratulate ourselves, for they are certainly very fine. The display of flowers given this season will well repay the buyer for the entire amount of his investment, as the prices are exceptionally reasonable. In no case should the merits of the Evergreen Azalea *amœna* be overlooked. Some choice plants are offered, all grown in our own nursery.

Azalea Mollis. Large-flowered Chinese Azalea. Obtainable in many shades of red and yellow. The plants are stocky specimens.

18 to 24 inches, 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.

Selected specimens, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10, \$70.00 per 100.

Azalea Pontica. Ghent Azalea. Large assortment of colors. The varieties mostly are fancy named ones. All are very choice.

18 to 24 inches, \$1.00 each.

2½ to 3 ft., very heavy specimens, \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$100.00 per 100.

Azalea amœna. Hardy Evergreen Azalea. Remarkably thrifty plants grown in pots from stock obtained from Newport, R. I. Foliage is attractive, and the bright crimson flowers are certain to please the eye.

3½ inch pots, 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.

5 inch pots, 50c. each, \$4.50 per 10, \$40.00 per 100.

A beautiful combination would consist of:

5	<i>Azalea Pontica</i> specimen,	\$7.50
5	" <i>Mollis</i> ,	3.00
25	" <i>amœna</i> ,	6.25

\$16.75

Each flowers at a slightly different time, lengthening the display in a very acceptable manner.

Ornamental Japanese Rugosa Roses

The most satisfying rose yet offered for cultivation is the Japanese *Rosa rugosa*. That the flowers are single gives it its first charm. Who does not love a "wild" rose, the beauty of which lies solely in its single form!

Large pink and white flowers,—twice the size of ordinary "wild" roses,—heavy green foliage, and large red "hips" or fruit, combine to make an ornamental rose bush, unique and more charming than anything else in its class. In the fall it is especially attractive, its large red seed pods standing out prominently like clusters of intensely brilliant crab apples.

In a true sense, the *Rugosa* Rose is an everbloomer, and not a mere "June" rose. No pest like the rose-bug or leaf-slug has turned its attention to this rose, and the close of the summer finds the foliage and the last lot of flowers as fresh and bright as at any other season.

Not distinctly new, it is just as heavily demanded by those who know of it as when as a novelty it was bought for trial,—then by tens; now by hundreds, yes,—thousands.

A plant with all-round qualifications, it is used for massing along borders—kept low by pruning or allowed to reach a height of five feet. As a hedge it is novel and requires little or no care. For general garden planting, and for planting in beds with other shrubs, it is equally in demand. The pink or red flowers belong to the type; the white are an improved form and more rare. We are fortunate in having a large stock of both colors.

1-2 ft.....	25c. each;	\$2.00 per 10;	\$15 00 per 100.
2-3 ft.....	35c. "	3.00 "	20.00 "
3-4 ft.....	50c. "	3.50 "	25.00 "

Handsome Magnolias

The striking showing made by the large flowers of the *Magnolias* is attractive to everyone. Because of a beauty of form, foliage and flowers which can hardly be equalled by any other hardy tree, they maintain their supremacy over the spring flowering plants.

Blooming early, even before the leaves appear, they cause a sensation of delight. After the dreary and monotonous features of winter a pleasant relief is afforded by them.

We specialize three of the best kinds. These are extra good, both in regard to worth of the variety and the quality of the stock. Each plant has on its roots a heavy ball of earth securely held intact with burlap or straw, which makes early or late planting a matter not difficult to successfully accomplish.

We cannot recommend these varieties too highly. Most of the plants have a fine lot of buds all ready to burst into a grand display.

On the approach of summer we place this stock in tubs, and then prices advance to cover the cost of this extra attention. On account of this treatment the plants may be transplanted with excellent results during the hot months.

Magnolia Lennei. Bears large, cup-shaped flowers of a deep crimson maroon, solid color. Flowers late. 3 to 4 feet, at \$2.50 each.

Magnolia speciosa. Vigorous grower, profuse bloomer, earlier than the *Lennei*. Large flowers of a beautiful dark pink, solid color on outside of petals and much lighter shade on the inside. 3 to 4 feet, at \$2.50 each.

Magnolia stellata. (*Halleana*.) A valuable species of very dwarf, bush-like nature. Very early. Flowers are star-shaped, semi-double, pinkish-white color and of delightful fragrance. On account of their slow, compact-growing character, our plants may be considered of extra size. 2½ to 3 feet, at \$3.50 each.

Deciduous Trees

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the tree when at from twenty-five to thirty years of age.

ACER. Maple.

There are but few trees as popular as maples. For street, avenue and other places where shade is required, the Silver, Norway and Sugar are invaluable. The Silver is the fastest grower of all; but for permanency the others are sometimes preferred. The Wier's and Schwedler's make beautiful lawn specimens. All are almost entirely free from attacks of insects and other pests, and are available for planting in any ordinary position.

Acer campestre. European Cork Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) A compact, pretty grower, with prettily divided leaves. Thrives in high ground, in rather poor soil.

“ **dasycarpum.** Silver Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) Very quick grower. Trimmed moderately, annually, it becomes of fine shape. A beautiful ornamental tree if given ample room to develop.

“ **var. Wierii.** Wier's Cut-leaved Silver Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) This remarkably beautiful tree has a partly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. It is a rapid grower and an excellent lawn tree.

“ **glabrum.** (Douglasii.) (25 to 30 ft.) A small, bushy tree, with glabrous twigs and shining leaves.

“ **laetum.** (Colchicum rubrum.) (20 to 30 ft.) The young leaves are blood-red, bright-green when full-grown. A handsome lawn tree, with spreading head.

“ **macrophyllum.** Oregon Maple. (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching the European Sycamore Maple in general appearance, but more robust in every way. Conspicuous for its large, dark-green leaves.

“ **monspessulanum** (trilobatum). (15 to 20 ft.) A slow-growing, shrub-like species.

“ **obtusatum.** (30 ft.) A small tree; large, lobed leaves; downy underside; of some appearance to Sycamore Maple.

“ **platanoides.** Norway Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A round-headed, handsome tree; large, green leaves, which hold their color till very late in autumn. Its showy yellow flowers in early spring are worthy of notice.

“ **var. globosa.** Globe Norway Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) A dwarf, compact, globe-shaped Norway Maple, quite distinct; desirable and uncommon.

“ **var. Reitenbachii.** Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 40 ft.) Quite dark-colored foliage in early summer.

Acer var. Schwedleri. Purple Norway Maple. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage of this variety is of a bright-crimson in early spring. It afterwards fades to a purplish-green. It makes a tree of nearly the same size as the Norway, and of equally fine form.

“ **Pseudo-Platanus.** European Sycamore Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast-growing tree, with large green leaves and clean, smooth bark. It makes a fine tree for street planting, especially where the atmosphere is cool and moist, though this is not a necessity to a good growth.

“ **var. purpurea.** (30 to 40 ft.) The leaves are reddish-purple in spring and to some extent all the season.

“ **var. tricolor.** (20 to 30 ft.) Leaves slightly tricolored.

“ **rubrum.** Red or Scarlet Maple. (40 to 50 ft.) A tree of large size when planted in deep or damp soil, and usually doing well in all situations. It is much admired in spring when displaying its red and orange blossoms, and for its glowing crimson fall foliage.

“ **rufinerve.** (20 to 25 ft.) A Japanese sort, much resembling striatum, with the addition of distinctive, handsome fall foliage.

“ **saccharinum.** Sugar Maple. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its large growth and handsome foliage in autumn. Valuable for any purpose on street, avenue or lawn.

“ **spicatum.** Mountain Maple. (20 to 25 ft.) This is of but shrub size, flowering when but three to four feet high. The erect racemes of greenish-yellow flowers are not unattractive.

“ **striatum.** Striped Bark Maple. (25 to 30 ft.) A medium-sized tree, bearing large leaves, and valued for its stripes of green and white bark running the length of the stems. It is much admired in the winter season.

“ **Tataricum.** Tartarian Maple. (15 to 20 ft.) A round-headed, small tree. Serrated leaves on red-colored leaf-stalks. Growth bushy.

“ **var. Ginnale.** (10 to 15 ft.) This variety of Tataricum has small, divided leaves, and makes but a large shrub. Leaves color beautifully in fall. Very largely planted.



An especially handsome effect is made by the finely-cut, fern-like foliage of the Cut-leaved Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Our shapely plants will surely make very graceful specimens.



The rich color of the foliage of Schwedler's Blood-leaved Maple makes a striking effect. A very ornamental tree is this variety and one which is certain to give pleasing results.

JAPANESE MAPLES.

The Japanese Maples are so shrub-like in growth, and many of them of such beautiful colors, that we class them by themselves. Because of these characters they are much used for forming permanent beds for color in summer. The blood-leaved, *atropurpureum*, as well as the purple dissectum and the aureum, are very much in demand. In groups, they can be planted four to six feet apart. Though succeeding in the full sun, they prefer slight shade at midday. The blood-leaved makes a grand display. We have omitted from our collection some that do not thrive here.

Acer Japonicum. Japanese Maple. (10 to 15 ft.) This is a slow-growing sort, with round, dark-green leaves.

“ *var. aureum*. Golden-leaved. (8 to 10 ft.) A golden-leaved variety of the above, one of the most desirable sorts, and quite scarce. The foliage changes from green to gold and from gold to bronze and then to a greener shade again.

“ *var. palmatum*. (12 to 15 ft.) A large, broad-leaved sort, the foliage of which is of a light-green in summer, changing to a golden-bronze in late autumn. One of the strong growers.

“ *polymorphum*. Japanese Maple. (12 to 15 ft.) This is a large-growing shrub, with small, deeply-lobed leaves of a coppery-green. It is the parent form of many of the beautiful “Japanese Maples” in cultivation. For planting singly on a lawn it is most handsome, its feathery green leaves making its appearance distinct from that of any other shrub-like tree.

“ *var. ampelopsilobum*. (12 to 15 ft.) The foliage of this sort is rather larger than the typical form. The tips of the leaves are of a slightly reddish hue. One of the stronger-growing sorts. Colors beautifully in autumn.

“ *var. atropurpureum*. (12 to 15 ft.) Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Blood-red in early spring and purplish-red the whole season. Changes beautifully in autumn. A grand one for color.

“ *var. cristatum*. (6 to 10 ft.) A very pretty variety, with curiously-cut, olive-green leaves. Quite distinct from any other and somewhat rare. The twigs are red and foliage rosy-green.

“ *var. dissectum*. (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Maple. A striking form, with finely-dissected green foliage, and somewhat drooping, spreading growth, of almost fern-like character.

“ *var. dissectum atropurpureum*. (5 to 7 ft.) Cut-leaved Japanese Blood-leaved Maple. Of the same character as the above, with the addition of the blood-leaved feature. It forms a nice centre to a flower bed, and is good for terrace planting.

Acer var. pinnatifolium atropurpureum. (5 to 7 ft.) A finely-divided, blood-leaved sort, quite distinct from the preceding.

“ *var. reticulatum*. (5 to 7 ft.) When the foliage first expands, the color is deep-yellow. As summer advances it has a yellowish tint mixed with green; not a strong grower.

AESCULUS. Horse-chestnut.

In hot, shallow soil the horse-chestnut sometimes loses its foliage early in summer; but in deep soil or on a lawn, where cool, it does not to any extent, but thrives and becomes a grand tree.

Aesculus glabra. American Horse-chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

One of the fastest growing species. Its flowers, greenish-yellow, appear early in May. It makes a large, spreading, open head, and is useful either as an ornamental or a street tree.

“ *Hippocastanum*. European Horse-chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.) When planted in deep, rich soil this makes a magnificent, round-headed tree. Its large panicles of white flowers adorn it beautifully in May. One of the first trees to expand leaves in spring, and should be ordered early.

“ *var. alba plena*. (40 to 50 ft.) A variety with double white flowers. A fine lawn tree.

“ *Lyoniï (Pavia)*. (35 to 40 ft.) Handsome, dark-green foliage, and yellowish-white flowers.

“ *rubicunda*. Red-flowered Horse-chestnut. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the handsomest of all. It has red flowers, tinged with yellow, in early May. Foliage dark, shining green.

AILANTHUS. Tree of Heaven.

Ailanthus glandulosa. Ailanthus. Tree of Heaven. (40 to 50 ft.) An extremely fast-growing, open-headed tree, doing well in poor soil where but few other trees will grow. The flowers of the female (seed-bearing) form are said to not have an offensive odor. It seems to thrive well in cities, and is largely used for planting there, as well as in any poor situation. A mass of its foliage gives a beautiful, landscape effect. Specify female form if desired.

ALBIZZIA (Acacia). Mimosa Tree.

Albizzia Julibrissin. (8 to 10 ft.) Makes a spreading top. Fine foliage. Requires protection north of Phila.

ALNUS. Alder.

Alnus glutinosa. European Alder. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast-growing tree, and one of the largest of alders. Prefers damp ground. Its pendent catkins in spring are interesting.

“ *imperialis laciniata*. (30 to 35 ft.) Cut-leaved Alder.



At the left is a Pin Oak; on the right a Weeping Willow, and these together with the Privet Hedge make a pretty effect.



Imagine the good influence on a lawn of the dash of bright color given by the Blood-leaved Japanese Maple. Our well-grown plants are all on their own roots and do not have that stunted, sickly look, which is common with imported stock.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Peach.

Amygdalus Persica. Double-flowered white, crimson, or rose. There are but few more beautiful small trees than these flowering peaches. Blooming early in April, they are looked on as harbingers of spring. The three make a very attractive group.

" **var. purpurea.** Blood-leaved Peach. The young growth of a blood-red color.

ANDROMEDA. Sorrel Tree.

Andromeda arborea. (20 to 25 ft.) The only tree of all andromedas. A very valuable, medium-sized tree, bearing racemes of white flowers in mid-July. In autumn the foliage changes to brilliant crimson. It is usually grown as a large bush. A beautiful tree for massing or as a single specimen.

ARALIA. Hercules Club.

Aralia Cachemirica. (5 to 6 ft.) A Himalayan species; not a tree, but herbaceous.

" **Japonica.** (10 to 15 ft.) Of much resemblance to *A. spinosa*, described below.

" **pentaphylla.** (15 to 20 ft.) Known also as *Acanthopanax spinosum*. Has handsome foliage, not unlike that of the *Akebia*. It is bushier and more shrub-like than other *Aralias*, and makes a beautiful lawn specimen. Its popularity is rapidly extending.

" **spinosa.** (10 to 15 ft.) A singular-looking, small-sized tree, with very prickly stems, pinnate leaves, and bearing immense panicles of white flowers in the month of August. It suckers occasionally from the roots, but not after well established.

ASIMINA. Papaw.

Asimina triloba. (15 to 20 ft.) Has large, handsome green leaves and banana-like fruit, often of good quality.

BETULA. Birch.

The quick growth, light branches, and airy appearance of most all birches, and the beautiful bark of many, make them indispensable trees to all planters. They thrive on high, dry or stony soils, as well as in ordinary places. Plant in spring or early fall. The best white-barked ones are *alba* and *papyracea*. The latter makes a good shade tree. *Laciniata* is the well-known cut-leaved white birch, so much admired.

Betula alba. European White Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most valued of trees because of its rapid growth, pretty foliage and white bark. At the age of but 4 to 5 years the white bark begins to appear.

" **var. fastigiata.** Pyramidal White Birch. (30 to 40 ft.) A pyramidal sort, of compact growth, with the same white bark as the type. As pyramidal as a Lombardy Poplar.

Betula var. laciniata. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. (35 to 40 ft.) A most graceful plant, a good companion piece for Wier's Maple.

" **var. pendula Youngii.** (8 to 10 ft.) Does not ascend as the cut-leaved does, but more like the Weeping Beech.

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Birch. (30 to 35 ft.) This has purple foliage and purplish-white bark.

" **lenta.** (40 to 50 ft.) The well-known Sweet Birch. Makes a large, shapely tree, with dark-brown bark, not unlike that of the Wild Cherry. Thrives in low as well as high ground.

" **lutea.** Yellow Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Its yellow bark and large leaves are sufficient to identify it.

" **papyracea.** Paper Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) One of the finest of the genus, growing into a large, shapely tree, having large leaves and beautiful white bark.

" **populifolia.** Poplar Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Another sort valued for its white bark and rapid growth.

" **pumila.** (6 to 8 ft.) Quite a shrub, with small leaves, and having a bushy habit. Thrives in low ground.

" **rubra.** Red Birch. (40 to 50 ft.) Easily recognized by its shaggy, red bark. It prefers a damp situation, though not requiring it. The foliage is green, not red, as is sometimes supposed. The red refers to the bark.

" **ulmifolia (costata).** (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese sort. Of bushy, strong growth.

BROUSSONETIA. Paper Mulberry.

The Paper Mulberry is a good small shade tree, but as it sometimes suckers, it is not suited to every situation. The fruit-bearing (female) sort is very ornamental and rare. They are good seashore trees.

Broussonetia Kaempferi. (30 to 35 ft.) A Japanese species.

" **papyrifera.** Paper Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.)

" **papyrifera.** Female. (Rare.) This is the common Paper Mulberry, but with perfect flowers. Its pretty orange-red flowers are in little balls, peculiar looking, ornamental, and most interesting.

CARPINUS. Hornbeam.

Carpinus Americana. (15 to 20 ft.) A large shrub, often planted for screening or hedging purposes, as it grows thickly and retains its withered leaves all winter, to some extent.

" **Betulus.** European Hornbeam. (12 to 15 ft.) Of much the same character as the preceding, but more twiggy in growth. Nearly all the leaves are retained during the winter.



The thrifty, young plants of *Catalpa Bungei* we are offering are not at present as well developed as the one illustrated, yet they will promptly make fine specimens.

CARYA. Hickory.

The Shellbark and Pecan are planted for their nuts. The large size to which they all grow makes them valuable park trees. Being difficult to transplant when large, *medium-sized trees should be planted, and closely pruned.*

Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

“ **var. Hales' Paper-shell.** A variety producing thin-shelled nuts with large “meats.”

“ **amara.** Bitternut Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

“ **aquatica.** Southern Hickory.

“ **microcarpa.** Small-fruited Hickory. (50 to 60 ft.)

“ **olivaeformis.** Pecan Nut. (50 to 60 ft.) This needs no description, so well known are the nuts.

“ **porcina.** Pig Nut.

“ **sulcata.** Western Shellbark.

“ **tomentosa.** White Hickory. Large nuts.

CASTANEA. Sweet Chestnut.

The American Chestnut leads all others in the sweetness of its nuts, though others are larger. All require close pruning when transplanted. Japonica, vesca and its varieties Paragon and Numbo, are large-fruited sorts and bear at an early age. Pumila is the little bush Chinquapin, the nuts of which also are sweet.

Castanea Americana. American Chestnut. (50 to 60 ft.)

“ **Japonica.** (25 to 35 ft.)

“ **pumila.** Chinquapin. (6 to 12 ft.)

“ **vesca.** Spanish or Italian Chestnut. (30 to 35 ft.)

“ **varieties Numbo and Paragon.**

CATALPA.

The large, tropical-looking leaves of catalpas, and their large, beautiful panicles of flowers in June, make them much sought.

Catalpa bignonioides. Catalpa. (30 to 35 ft.) A fast growing, spreading tree, open-headed, bearing panicles of flowers which are mainly white, but have stripes of crimson and yellowish centres. Blooms towards close of June.

“ **var. aurea.** Golden-leaved Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) A variety of the above, the green leaves shaded with yellow. It is a good ornamental sort.

“ **Bungei (nana.)** (5 to 10 ft.) A remarkable species, forming a dwarf, dense, round head. Of much use to planters in creating unique effects on the lawn, especially when grafted on tall stocks. Used extensively in formal gardening.

“ **Kaempferi.** Japanese Catalpa. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage differs somewhat from the others, and it produces its yellowish-white flowers in mid-June. It is noted for its long, slender seed pods, which give the tree quite an odd appearance.

Catalpa speciosa. Western Catalpa. (35 to 40 ft.) Much more tree-like than any of the others, forming a tall, straight trunk, and of very rapid growth. A valuable street tree. Its immense panicles of flowers are much like those of bignonioides, but they appear about ten days earlier.

CEDRELA.

Cedrela sinensis. (50 ft.) A tree closely allied to and much resembling the Ailanthus, but the flowers, which are in long, string-like drooping panicles, have no offensive odor.

CELTIS. Nettle Tree.

Celtis occidentalis. (30 to 35 ft.) A fair-sized tree, of irregular growth, elm-like leaves, rough bark, and bearing brownish-black berries in the fall.

“ **var. pumila.** (20 ft.)

“ **sinensis.** Chinese Nettle Tree. (25 ft.) This has bright, shining foliage, of much beauty.

CERASUS. Cherry.

Cerasus Padus. European Bird Cherry. Lovely racemes of white flowers in spring, followed by berries, the delight of birds.

“ **Pennsylvanica.** Wild Red Cherry. (20 to 25 ft.) Bearing white flowers and red fruit, and noted for the red bark, even of its smaller branches.

“ **pumila.** Sand Cherry. (6 to 8 ft.)

“ **serotina.** Wild Black Cherry. (30 to 35 ft.) The well-known “Wild Cherry,” bearing strings of white flowers in May and black fruit in August. A valuable timber tree.

“ **Virginiana.** Wild Choke Cherry. (15 to 20 ft.) This is much like the Padus, in general character, but is of dwarf growth.

CERASUS.**LARGE FLOWERING AND WEEPING VARIETIES.**

But few other flowers can compare with the beauty of the large-flowered cherries. All the following are excellent kinds, Sieboldi probably ranking first.

Cerasus Avium alba plena. (20 to 25 ft.) This has very large double white flowers, which are produced in great abundance in May. A tree of medium size.

“ **pumila pendula.** (6 to 8 ft.) This is hardly a “weeping” cherry. It forms a somewhat round, bushy head when grafted on tall stems.

“ **ranunculiflora.** (15 to 20 ft.) Bears bunches of large, double white flowers, later in May than others.



Both the white and the red-flowering Dogwood are extremely popular. As single specimens they make a striking early spring display. Our plants are shapely.

Cerasus rosea pendula. (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form of the Japanese Cherry, and one of the most beautiful weepers in cultivation. Grafted on tall stems, the branches bend gracefully to the ground. In early May these branches are clothed with single, rosy white flowers, which are particularly pretty in bud.

" *serotina pendula*. (6 to 8 ft.)

" *Sieboldi rubra plena*. (20 to 25 ft.) This is one of the loveliest of the double-flowering cherries, bearing large flowers, white, tinged with rose, in large clusters.

" *Sinensis flore plena*. Chinese Double White.

CERCIS. Judas Tree.

Cercis Canadensis. American Judas Tree. (20 to 25 ft.) A small tree, round-headed when given room to develop, bearing a profusion of light-pink flowers, about the first week in May. Useful for grouping with flowering trees of similar growth.

" *Japonica*. Japanese Judas. (8 to 10 ft.) The deep rose-colored flowers are in bunches of a dozen or so together, and appear on the old wood as well as the new, in the first days of May. It is one of the finest flowering shrubs in cultivation.

CLADRASTIS. Yellow Wood.

Cladrastis tinctoria. (Virgilia.) (20 to 25 ft.) A beautiful native tree, of round-headed growth, bearing racemes of pea-shaped, white, sweet-scented flowers in early June.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

(For other species of *Cornus*, see Shrubs.)

Cornus florida. Large-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of small trees. Its large, white flowers appear about the 10th of May with us. Then there are its scarlet berries and brilliant crimson foliage in the fall to be looked for. A beautiful tree at all times. It is especially valuable for planting along the edges of woods.

" *var. flore rubro*. Red-flowered Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) No introduction of recent years has met with so much favor as this. It is not a white one with faint shading of pink, such as is often met with in the woods, but is of a deep pink color. When full of flowers in early May, a prettier object can hardly be conceived.

" *var. pendula*. Weeping Dogwood. (20 to 25 ft.) It was our good fortune to introduce this variety. It has the same handsome white flowers, scarlet fruit and fall foliage as the common one. Differing from most all other weepers, the central shoot does not droop, but grows erect. It is a striking and valuable ornamental tree; and particularly interesting in winter.

Cornus Kousa (*Benthamia Japonica*). (15 to 20 ft.) The Japanese representative of our *Cornus florida*, which, though distinct, it somewhat resembles.

CYTISUS. Laburnum.

Cytisus Laburnum. (15 to 20 ft.) This is barely a tree, in fact it is often seen in shrub shape. Well known for its lovely racemes of yellow flowers, which appear about the 1st of June.

DIMORPHANTHUS.

Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus (*Aralia*). (15 to 20 ft.) Taller than *Aralia*. Immense panicles of white flowers produced towards close of July, a week or more ahead of *Aralia*. Forms large clumps in the course of years.

DIOSPYROS. Persimmon.

Diospyros Virginiana. (30 to 35 ft.) This makes a good-sized tree, and bears fruit which is generally liked when thoroughly ripe. Its dark-green foliage, remaining till late fall, and its symmetrical outline render it very ornamental. (See Fruits for improved varieties.)

FAGUS. Beech.

Beeches have long been deemed indispensable to the landscape gardener. Their glossy foliage, the pendulous habit of the Weeping, finely-cut leaves of the Fern-leaved and the purple of the Blood-leaved, are what entitle them to this distinction. The white bark of the American is in nice contrast with the darker hue of the English and its varieties. Like all hard-wooded trees, they require severe pruning when transplanted. They thrive in almost any situation.

Fagus ferruginea (*Americana*). American Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) A magnificent tree, of large, round, spreading growth. Conspicuous for its almost white bark. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground, making a beautiful specimen.

" *sylvatica*. European or English Beech. (40 to 50 ft.) This also makes a large, spreading tree, but of more compact habit, and is much admired for its shining-green foliage. It is sometimes grown as a large bush, and as its foliage, though dead, remains on all winter, it is a good deal used for screening purposes. It also makes an excellent ornamental hedge, and is sometimes used in England in this way.

" *var. asplenifolia*. Fern-leaved Beech. (15 to 20 ft.) With finely divided, fern-like foliage and twiggy, well-formed growth, it is universally popular. It does not make as large a tree, nor is it of as strong a growth as the heterophylla. Requires very close pruning when planted.

Fagus sylvatica heterophylla. Cut-leaved Beech. (25 to 30 ft.) The foliage is not as finely divided as that of the fern-leaved, nor is it quite as twiggy a grower; but it makes a large tree. Prune closely when transplanted.

“ *var. pendula*. Weeping Beech. (30 to 35 ft.) The grotesque, yet graceful growth as a whole of this beech, and its massive growth when of some age, call for its extensive use.

“ *var. purpurea*. Copper Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Foliage dark copper color, especially in early summer; the tree is a bushy grower.

“ *var. Riversii*. Rivers' Blood-leaved Beech. (35 to 40 ft.) Where a large-growing tree of purple foliage is required, nothing equals this. From early spring till late fall, though varying in intensity of coloring at times—sometimes being almost black—there is always purple foliage.

FRAXINUS. Ash.

While large growth and light foliage characterize all kinds of ash to a more or less extent, there is much difference in the species. It is a hard-wooded tree, consequently it needs severe pruning when transplanted. It could be used for shade more than it is, having ample foliage for the purpose, while not so dense as to exclude air. The American White Ash makes a most desirable street tree.

Fraxinus Americana. American White Ash. (50 to 60 ft.) Perhaps the best of all. When given ample room, it attains grand proportions. The under side of its leaves are of a light silvery color.

“ *excelsior*. English Ash. (40 to 50 ft.) This forms a tree of more rounded outline than the American. It has larger, greener leaves, which remain on the tree late into fall, and is distinguished by its black buds. It thrives in moist ground. A good sort for street planting.

“ *var. aucubaefolia*. (35 to 40 ft.) The foliage of this is beautifully mottled with yellow and green. Grown as a large shrub, by cutting away the tops occasionally, the golden character is more observed.

“ *var. aurea*. This variety has bark of a golden color, which makes it much desired for ornamental planting.

“ *var. jaspidea*. In the winter season the shoots become of a light-yellow color.

“ *var. heterophylla*. (30 to 40 ft.) Cut-leaved.

“ *var. nana aurea*. The golden bark is especially pleasing in winter.

“ *var. pendula*. Weeping Ash. (6 to 10 ft.) Grafted on tall stems this forms a spreading, umbrella-like head.

Fraxinus var. pendula aurea. (6 to 10 ft.) Of much the same character as the last, but with golden bark.

“ *Ornus*. Flowering Ash. (20 to 25 ft.) The flowers are in bunches, and resemble a fluffy plume, making it truly a “flowering ash.” We consider it an extremely ornamental small tree.

“ *platycarpa*. Southern Ash.

“ *pubescens*. Red Ash. A handsome tree, but of less lofty proportions than the *Americana*.

“ *quadrangulata*. Blue Ash. (25 to 30 ft.) A very fine native tree, well distinguished by its four-angled stems.

“ *sambucifolia*. Black Ash. (35 to 40 ft.) Another large-growing native tree, with rather broader foliage than the White.

“ *viridis*. The Green Ash is of medium height and is noted for its bright-green foliage.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF ASH:

<i>Fraxinus anomala</i> .	<i>Fraxinus longicuspis</i> .
“ <i>Berlandieriana</i> .	“ <i>Mandschurica</i> .
“ <i>Bungeana</i> .	“ <i>Oregona</i> .
“ <i>elonga Japonica</i> .	“ <i>potamophila</i> .
“ <i>lentiscifolia</i> .	“ <i>salicifolia</i> .

GLEDITSCHIA. Honey Locust.

Gleditschia monosperma. One-seeded Honey Locust.

“ *Sinensis*. Chinese Honey Locust. (40 ft.) Seed pods large and thick.

“ *triacanthos*. Honey Locust. (40 to 50 ft.) A fast-growing, large, open-headed tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Its brownish “catkins” are produced in early June. It is particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots, being exceedingly hardy.

GLYPTOSTROBUS. Chinese Cypress.

Glyptostrobis Sinensis pendula (*Taxodium*). (40 to 50 ft.) Of slender growth, like a Lombardy Poplar, the shoots pendulous when young. Distinct and good.

GYMNOCLADUS. Kentucky Coffee.

Gymnocladus Canadensis. (40 to 50 ft.) This becomes a large, well-shaped tree when well developed. It makes but few twigs, but its pinnate leaves are so large that it gives ample shade. In early June, large panicles of greenish-white flowers, delicately scented, are produced, which are followed by large pods of seeds. It thrives at the seashore, and there also it makes a valuable shade tree.

GORDONIA. Franklin Tree.

Gordonia pubescens. A small, bush-like tree bearing large white flowers through the latter part of summer.

HOVENIA.

Hovenia dulcis. (30 to 40 ft.) This Japanese tree produces large leaves, and bears flat heads of white flowers in early June. The ripe berries, dark-brown in color, are eaten by the Japanese.

JUGLANS. Walnut.

Juglans cinerea. Butternut. (50 ft.)

" *nigra*. Black Walnut. (50 ft.)

" *regia*. English Walnut or Madeira Nut. (30 to 35 ft.)

" *rupestris*. Pacific Coast species.

KOELREUTERIA. Varnish Tree.

Koelreuteria paniculata. (20 to 25 ft.) An exceedingly ornamental small tree, native of China. It forms a flat, spreading head, has large, pinnate leaves, and early in July produces immense panicles of orange-yellow flowers.

LARIX. Larch.

Because of its vivid green foliage, appearing very early in spring, as well as for its general pleasing appearance, the Larch must be added to all collections. Pushing into leaf so early, it must be planted very early in spring, or in the autumn.

Larix Americana. American Larch. (50 ft.) Branches less slender and of more horizontal growth than the European.

" *Europaea*. European Larch. (50 ft.) Branches slender and having a pendulous habit when young.

" *Kaempferi*. (See Pseudo-Larix.)

" *leptolepis*. Japanese Larch. A beautiful tree. The needles are broad, and the wood of the young growth a yellowish-brown.

LINDERA.

Lindera (Laurus) Benzoin. Spice Wood. (8 to 10 ft.) This is really more a large shrub than a tree. In early April the naked branches bear numerous small yellow flowers. The berries which follow are of a bright-red color by summer time. All parts, twigs, leaves, and berries, are highly fragrant when crushed. A valuable, large-sized shrub for massing.

LIQUIDAMBAR. Sweet Gum.

Liquidambar styraciflua. (40 to 50 ft.) A stately tree, with star-shaped leaves, which change to beautiful colors in the fall. In this respect it equals the Sour Gum. The bark is corky. It thrives in low, damp places, though growing equally as well in higher ground. A beautiful tree for street or avenue planting. Prune closely when transplanted.

LIRIODENDRON. Tulip Tree.

Liriodendron tulipifera. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest of our forest trees, and of very rapid growth. It is valued for its clean, smooth bark and handsome, green foliage. The flowers appear in the first week in June. They are large, greenish yellow, blotched-orange, and have the shape of a tulip. It makes a very desirable tree for street planting, thriving in low as well as high ground. Plant only in spring and prune very closely.

MAACKIA.

Maackia Amurensis (*Cladrastis*). A small tree, producing clustered spikes of white flowers in July.

MACLURA. Osage Orange.

Maclura aurantiaca. (25 to 30 ft.) This well-known hedge plant makes a nice, round headed, small tree of unique appearance, when planted for this purpose.

MAGNOLIA. Native Sorts.

It would be difficult to over-praise magnolias,—they make beautiful trees for ornamental planting, and the *acuminata* and *tripetala* are also valuable as street and avenue trees. The leaves are large, dark-green, the flowers white or yellowish-white, and most of them sweet-scented. Nearly all bear large and conspicuous fruit pods,—the *tripetala* being especially handsome in this respect. *They should be transplanted in the spring and closely pruned.*

Magnolia acuminata. Cucumber Tree. (40 to 50 ft.)

" *Fraseri* (*auriculata*). (40 to 50 ft.) A rare and valuable species. The large, canary-yellow flowers are deliciously scented. They expand in early May.

" *glauca*. Sweet Bay. (15 to 20 ft.) The Sweet White Magnolia is greatly prized for its beautiful, white, sweet-scented flowers. These flowers come later than those of most all other kinds, not expanding until the first week in June. In sheltered places it is almost or quite an evergreen. Though it grows in swamps and low ground in its wild state, it does equally as well in higher situations.

" *macrophylla*. (30 to 40 ft.) Produces huge leaves.

" *tripetala*. (Umbrella.) (25 to 30 ft.) Grows quickly, and makes a pretty tree where given room to develop. Leaves large and pale-green.

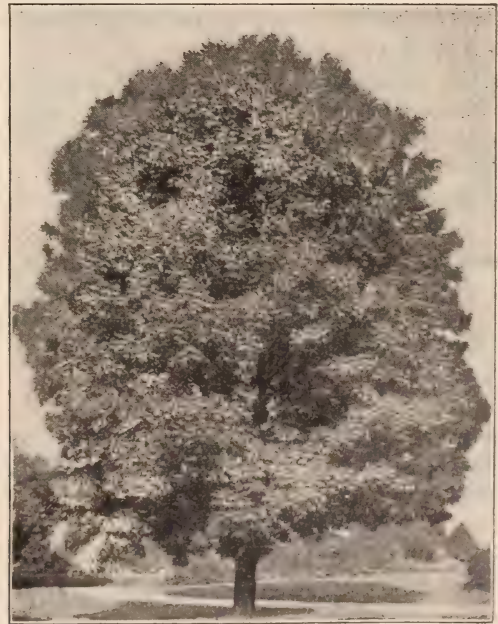
MAGNOLIA.

Chinese and Japanese Sorts.

The Chinese and Japanese are not as large-growing as the native ones, their maximum height being about twenty to thirty feet. They can either be trimmed up to a single stem,—tree form,—or allowed to grow bushy as shrubs, in which form the height could be kept to within



The Turkey Oak makes a very shapely tree. This variety can be strongly recommended for lawn planting.



A tree of splendid proportions and shapely nature is the *Fraxinus Americana*, or American White Ash. It should be largely used.

ten to fifteen feet. When wanted in tree form, it should be so stated when ordering. *Magnolias should be severely pruned when transplanted, and, unless they have been in pots, only moved in spring.*

Magnolia conspicua. Chinese White. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most esteemed of all. The large, pure white flowers expand about the 20th of April, before the leaves.

" **gracilis.** (10 to 12 ft.) A shrub-like kind, much like *purpurea*, but with darker purple flowers, which expand about the close of April. Suitable for massing in beds of shrubbery.

" **Kobus (Thurberi).** Japanese. (20 to 25 ft.) Small, white flowers appear early, about the same time as those of *conspicua*. It does not bloom freely until it gets of good size. The fruit pods take on all sorts of grotesque shapes.

" **Lennei.** (20 to 25 ft.) The large, cup-shaped, rosy-pink flowers are beautiful, and are unlike those of any other sort.

" **purpurea (obovata).** (6 to 10 ft.) Bushy growth; flowers purple, after many others are over.

" **Soulangiana.** (15 to 20 ft.) Perhaps the most popular of all magnolias, being of vigorous growth, and blooming profusely, even when quite small. The flowers are large, pink on the outside of petals and white inside. In average seasons the flowers open in the third week in April. It can be grown as a small tree or large shrub.

" **speciosa.** (15 to 20 ft.) Resembles the preceding sort a great deal. It is rather later in opening its flowers in spring, and the flowers are larger and of a darker pink.

" **stellata (Halleana).** (5 to 6 ft.) A dwarf, bush-growing, most valuable species. The flowers are white, tinted with pink in the bud, semi-double, fragrant, and appear as early as the 15th of April. The earliest of all to flower. It is one of the best for massing, as well as for a specimen shrub.

" **stellata standards.** Grafted on tall stems, as these are, bushy heads form, creating useful specimens. This manner of growing them originated with us, and the product is offered to the public for the first time.

MELIA.

Melia Azederach. China Tree. (20 to 30 ft.) A valuable shade tree in the South; scarcely hardy in the North.

MORUS. Mulberry.

Morus alba. White Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.) This has both white and black fruited trees. It is also known under the names Moretti, Italica, etc. It forms a large, spreading tree, and in addition to its fruit, its foliage makes good food for silk worms.

Morus rubra. Native Red Mulberry. (20 to 25 ft.)

" var. Downing's Everbearing.

" **Tatarica.** Russian Mulberry. Claimed to be hardier than *alba*, otherwise of much the same character.

" var. Teas' Weeping. Grafted on tall stems, as these are, beautiful drooping trees result, the slender shoots sweeping the ground.

NEGUNDO. Ash-leaf Maple. Box Elder.

Negundo aceroides. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree, very popular with many, especially in the West, because of its extremely rapid growth. A good, hardy tree, useful for street or avenue planting.

NYSSA. Sour Gum. Tupelo.

Nyssa multifora. Besides its bright-green leaves and shapely growth, its lovely autumn foliage recommends it.

OSTRYA. Ironwood.

Ostrya Virginica. (15 to 20 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, and in appearance has resemblance to a birch or hornbeam.

PAULOWNIA. Empress Tree.

Paulownia imperialis. (30 to 35 ft.) The Paulownia has immense, catalpa-like leaves, and in June has

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PLANERA.

Planera cuspidata. (20 to 30 ft.) Elm-like foliage.

“ *Kiaki* (*Zelkova acuminata*).

“ *Richardii pendula*. (8 to 10 ft.) Rare.

PLATANUS. Plane. Sycamore.

The Plane is a popular shade tree, and is in great demand for planting on wide streets or situations calling for large trees. It becomes a shapely tree with but little pruning. The Oriental thrives the better of the two, in the East.

Platanus occidentalis. American Plane. (40 to 50 ft.)

“ *orientalis*. Oriental Plane. (40 to 50 ft.)

POPULUS. Poplar.

All Poplars are fast-growing, hence are favorites with planters when something of this sort is required.

Populus alba. Silver-leaved Poplar.

“ *var. Bolleana*. (35 to 40 ft.) A variety differing from the parent form in its columnar growth. A valuable tree for grouping on the lawn, and should be largely planted.

“ *var. candicans* (*Ontariensis*). Balm-of-Gilead. More spreading growth than the preceding.

“ *angulata*. Angular stems.

“ *balsamifera*. Balsam Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Thought by many persons to excel the Carolina Poplar used for similar purposes.

“ *fastigiata*. Lombardy or French Poplar. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known because of its upright, columnar growth. Very popular for producing good landscape effects. Makes an excellent tall screen.

“ *monilifera*. Carolina Poplar. (40 to 50 ft.) Of good, strong, quick growth and handsome shape, when pruned while young. It has become a popular tree where shade is wanted quickly. Leaves moderately large; dark-green. Largely planted in cities.

“ *var. Van Geerti*. Golden Poplar. (30 to 35 ft.) The foliage is of a pleasing golden tint.

“ *pendula*. Weeping Poplar.

“ *tremuloides*. Aspen Poplar. The “Aspen,” with its trembling leaves, is a tree every one has heard of.

PSEUDO-LARIX.

Pseudo-Larix Kaempferi. A tall-growing tree, resembling the Larch.

PTELEA. Hop Tree.

Ptelea trifoliata. (15 to 20 ft.) This is a bush-like, small tree, with three-foliolate leaves, and producing hop-like seeds.

“ *var. aurea*. Golden-leaved. (12 to 15 ft.) One of the most beautiful small trees with bright-golden leaves. It bears clusters of white flowers in June.

PTEROSTYRAX.

Pterostyrax hispida. (*Halesia*.) (30 to 35 ft.) A beautiful tree, bearing, about mid-June, pendulous racemes of white flowers in great profusion, the arrangement in racemes, nearly a foot in length, suggesting an inverted candelabrum. A grand new Japanese tree.

PYRUS. Mountain Ash.

Pyrus aucuparia. European Mountain Ash. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued for its bunches of orange-colored berries, which ornament the tree from early summer till winter.

PYRUS. Flowering Apple.

Pyrus coronaria. Sweet-scented Crab. (20 to 25 ft.) A small-growing, native tree, bearing a profusion of sweet-scented, light-pink blossoms about the middle of May. A beautiful lawn tree.

“ *loensis. var. Bechtel's*. Double-flowering. (20 to 25 ft.) One of the most beautiful of all; its double, pinkish-white flowers open about the middle of May, and resemble double pink roses.

“ *Malus flexilis*. (10 to 15 ft.) A small, shrub-like tree. It is valued because of its clusters of scarlet fruit in late summer. It is used largely for massing.

“ *var. floribunda*. (10 to 15 ft.) This is of dwarf habit, and very pretty when its clusters of red berries are displayed in the fall.

“ *var. Parkmanni*. (*Baccata Japonica*.) (18 to 20 ft.) A most lovely sort, producing at the close of April rosy pink buds, white when fully expanded, in bunches of about four each, on long stems. The leaves are of a shining green. It is a small-sized tree. At least fully as pretty when in bud as when in flower.

“ *varieties pendula, praecox and pumila*.

“ *var. spectabilis*. (20 to 25 ft.) Chinese Double-flowering Apple. This bears clusters of white flowers, pink in the bud, which are quite fragrant. One of the most desirable sorts.

“ *var. Toringo*. (10 to 15 ft.) This small tree has clusters of yellow fruit, making it quite ornamental. Useful for making a pretty effect in fall when the berries are colored.

“ *salicifolia argentea*. (20 to 25 ft.) The silvery leaf of this sort is remarkably pretty, as are the clusters of pear-like, white flowers, which are set off by rose-colored stamens.

In addition to the foregoing list of *Pyrus*, we have about 15 new and untried kinds.

QUERCUS. Oak.

On account of a reputed slow growth, which reputation is undeserved, oaks were formerly not so extensively planted as they ought to have been; but now the demand is very heavy. In point of fact they are not at all slow-growing, but keep pace with most other trees. Our own country is particularly rich in oaks, and of these we grow every species obtainable that will grow in Philadelphia. Many are of uncommon beauty, and for avenues, parks, public grounds and similar places, where they can be given room to develop, they will prove of great value. When transplanted they require *severe pruning*, which will cause them to quickly recover and soon make rapid growth.

Quercus alba. White Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) One of the largest-growing oaks, forming a wide-spreading head when fully developed. The foliage takes on a light-purplish hue in late autumn. Suitable for avenue planting.

" **aquatica.** Southern Oak. A small, round-headed tree, with diversified foliage.

" **Banisteri.** Scrub Oak. A bush oak, useful for massing as well as to plant as a bush.

" **bicolor.** Swamp White Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A massive tree when fully grown. It bears quite large, dark-green leaves, and acorns of large size. This sort requires less pruning when transplanted than some others. We consider it one of the best sorts for ornamental planting. It thrives quite well in either wet or dry situations.

" **Castanea.** Chestnut Oak. A pretty species.

" **Cerris.** Turkey Oak. (30 to 35 ft.) Besides that it forms a beautifully shaped tree, it holds its foliage green to the very last in autumn.

" **coccinea.** Scarlet Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) This is perhaps the most esteemed of all oaks. Not only does it make a large, well-shaped tree, but in the fall the foliage changes to a brilliant scarlet. It makes a fine street or avenue tree.

" **dentata.** Japanese Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Of massive appearance, the wood being of thick growth, and leaves very large.

" **falcata.** Spanish Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A beautiful large tree, of rounded growth. Leaves prettily divided and of a cinnamon-colored underside.

" **heterophylla.** Bartram Oak. Approaching the Willow Oak, but with somewhat divided leaves. Rare.

" **imbricaria.** Laurel Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, spreading tree, with long, entire leaves, resembling those of the English Laurel, and being unlike other oaks. It is very well named. In the autumn the foliage changes to a rich yellow and carmine color. Either as a single specimen or in groups on a lawn it produces a marked effect.

Quercus laurifolia. Southern Laurel Oak. (30 to 40 ft.) Leaves partake of the character of Phellos, to some extent. Becomes a tree of rounded outline.

" **lyrata.** (40 to 50 ft.) Because the leaves keep green to the very last, it reminds one of the European sorts, which do the same.

" **macrocarpa.** Mossy Cup. Burr Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the most beautiful of oaks, of massive, open growth, and with large, heavy leaves. The acorns are of the largest size. An interesting feature is the mossy cup which holds the acorn, not to mention its corky bark.

" **Michauxii.** Cow Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Approaching the Chestnut Oak in many particulars, but a distinct and valuable species.

" **nigra.** Black Jack Oak. (12 to 30 ft.) Varying in size from a shrub to a small tree. Foliage heavy, and of a shining green.

" **obtusiloba.** Post Oak. (35 to 40 ft.) Noted for the horizontal growth of its branches and its very small acorns.

" **olivaeformis.** (40 to 50 ft.) Resembling macrocarpa in general appearance. Acorns are longer and well enclosed in the cup.

" **palustris.** Pin Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) Foliage deep-green and finely divided. As the tree grows the lower branches droop, till they almost touch the ground. The leaves become of a scarlet and yellow color in autumn. A splendid avenue tree—in fact, we highly recommend it for every purpose, as few trees are prettier than a lawn specimen of this oak. It thrives in almost any soil, and stands the test of city street planting.

" **palustri-imbricaria.** (40 to 50 ft.) The late Dr. Engelman believed this to be a hybrid between palustris and imbricaria.

" **Phellos.** Willow Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) So named on account of its willow-like foliage. It makes a large tree of rapid growth. Should be closely pruned when moved.

" **prinoides.** Dwarf Chestnut Oak. (8 to 15 ft.)

" **Prinus.** Rock Chestnut Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) A most beautiful, large-growing species. The leaves are more like a chestnut than an oak. It has clean, smooth bark when young, but when the tree is aged it is remarkably furrowed. The foliage is prettily mottled in the fall with bronze, yellow, scarlet and green colors.

" **Robur.** English Oak. (40 to 50 ft.) This differs much in foliage from our native kinds. The leaves are long and much divided, and they keep their green color without change till frost destroys them in late autumn. The tree makes a round-headed specimen; thrives immediately along the seacoast.



In popularity the Pin Oak easily heads the list. Its rapidity of growth, shapely habit and freedom from insect pests are the reasons for its heavy sale. Other desirable Oaks are the Scarlet, the Swamp White, Willow, Red and Chestnut.



Quercus rubra, or Red Oak, deserves special notice. It grows very rapidly and ranks in popularity with the Scarlet Oak and the Pin Oak.

Quercus Robur Concordia. Golden-leaved. (4 to 5 ft.)

“ *var. fastigiata viridis*. (35 to 40 ft.) This distinct variety grows upright in pyramidal shape. It is much used by planters. Its dark-green leaves remaining without changing color until late fall makes it of much value. Does well at the seashore.

rubra. Red Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) A very well-known, rapid growing, native species. The leaves are large and bright-green, and take on a purplish-scarlet hue in the fall. It becomes of large size, with a round and spreading head. One of the best sorts, not only as a street and avenue tree, but also for ornamental purposes.

“ *Texana*. (40 to 50 ft.) In character this oak seems to partake of both *coccinea* and *rubra*, but is distinct from either.

“ *tinctoria*. Black Oak. (50 to 60 ft.) The foliage of this species is variable, but usually large and but little divided; but it does not take on any showy color in the fall. Of rapid growth, and suited for street or avenue planting, or for ornamental work.

ROBINIA. Locust. Acacia.

Robinia hispida. Rose Acacia. (4 to 6 ft.) Grows as a bush and produces pretty rose-colored flowers.

“ *Pseud-acacia*. Yellow Locust. (30 to 40 ft.) Well-known for its beauty when loaded with its racemes of white flowers in spring.

“ *viscosa*. Viscid Locust. This native species is rather rare. It bears short racemes of delicate cream-colored flowers with rose-colored calyx in early June.

SALISBURIA. Maiden Hair. Ginkgo.

Salisburia adiantifolia. (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese tree of large size and columnar growth. When full-grown it is more spreading. The leaves resemble those of the Maiden Hair Fern. A valuable, ornamental tree, and useful for street and avenue planting. If pruned several times when young it will make a round, compact-headed tree. It seems to thrive well on sidewalks in the city, and to be generally free from insects and diseases.

“ *adiantifolia*, Female. Fruit-bearing. (5 to 6 ft.)

SALIX. Willow.

Willows comprise a useful and large class of trees. Some of them have highly colored wood in winter, such, for instance, as the *vitellina*, yellow, and *Britzensis*, flame colored. The list of willows is such a large one and many are so difficult to distinguish from others, that some of the names can hardly be guaranteed.

Salix alba (regalis). White Willow. (25 to 30 ft.) Noted for its silky-gray leaves.

“ *aurea pendula*. Golden Weeping Willow. (30 to 35 ft.) The bark of this is of a bright-golden color. The branches are somewhat drooping. Makes a medium-sized, ornamental tree.

“ *Babylonica*. Weeping Willow. (35 to 40 ft.) Too well known to need description. It need not be confined to damp places; and this holds good with all willows. Prune closely when transplanted.

“ *caprea*. Pussy Willow. (10 to 12 ft.)

“ *var. pendula*. Kilmarnock Weeping Willow. (5 to 6 ft.)

“ *pentandra*. Laurel-leaved. (20 to 25 ft.) Makes a nice ornamental tree for the lawn. The habit may be confined to tree-form, or it may be left bushy. The leaves are very broad and shining-green. Thrives in high or low ground, and at the seashore.

“ *rosmarinifolia*. Rosemary Willow. (6 to 8 ft.) This has small, light-green foliage on slender twigs.

“ *vitellina*. Golden Willow. (15 to 20 ft.) This is valued very much for its bright, golden-barked twigs in the winter season, for the effect of which it is much planted. It is especially showy when planted in large groups. To produce the best results it should be severely trimmed every winter to induce a quantity of strong young growths.

“ *var. Britzensis*. (15 to 20 ft.) A most beautiful willow for winter use. The shoots are then of a bright flame color. A clump of this, or of any of the colored twigged sorts, makes a striking object in winter. Prune as recommended for the *vitellina*.

SAPINDUS.

Sapindus marginatus. Soap Berry. (30 to 40 ft.) A large tree, bearing small white flowers in clusters, followed by yellow, almost transparent, berries.

SASSAFRAS.

Sassafras officinale. Laurus Sassafras. (35 to 40 ft.) The Sassafras is admired for its deep-green, oddly-divided leaves, which turn to a deep-yellow in the autumn. But its abundance of showy-yellow flowers and orange-scarlet fruit are also worthy of note.

SOPHORA. Chinese Pagoda Tree.

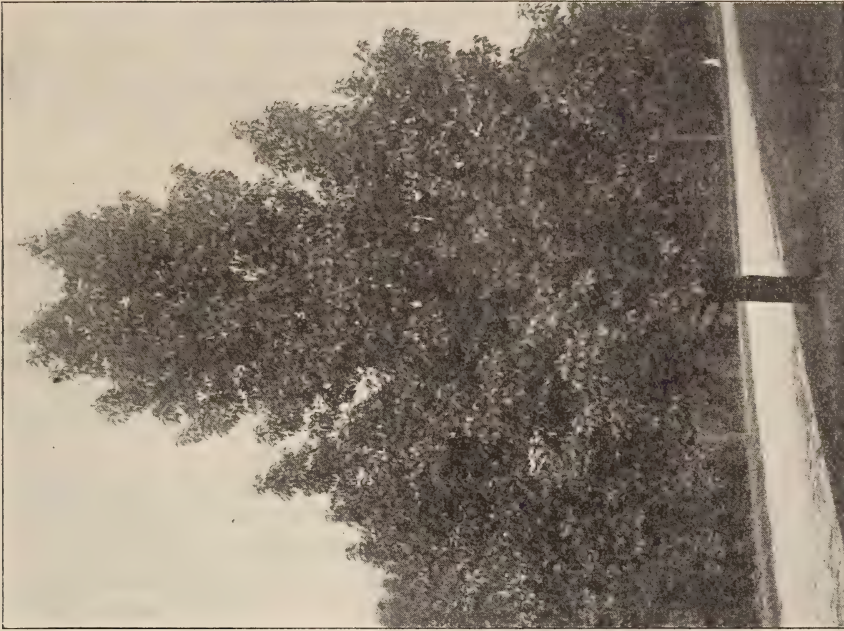
Sophora Japonica. (25 to 30 ft.) A most desirable tree, of medium size, bearing panicles of yellowish-white flowers in early August.

“ *var. pendula*. A weeping variety.

“ *violacea*. (15 to 20 ft.) This has not bloomed with us, but is said to bear violet-colored flowers.



So graceful is the habit of the Weeping Mulberry that this variety makes one of the most prized of lawn ornaments. It can be used to an advantage on large or small grounds. Our plants are exceptionally good.



An odd tree is *Quercus Prinus*, or Chestnut Oak. Judging from its leaves one would think it a chestnut tree. It is very shapely and well suited for lawn use.

STYRAX.

Styrax Obassia. (30 to 40 ft.) This new and handsome tree is a great acquisition. Its leaves are large, four to six inches in diameter; and beautiful white flowers, in racemes, are borne in May.

TAXODIUM. Bald Cypress.

Taxodium distichum. (40 to 50 ft.) The columnar growth and beautiful foliage of the Deciduous Cypress call for its extensive use. Prune closely when transplanting.

TILIA. Linden or Lime.

Tilia Americana. American Linden. Basswood. (50 to 60 ft.) An exceedingly fine, large-sized tree, of rapid growth, well suited for broad avenues, parks and public places, where it can develop. It has clusters of small, fragrant, yellow flowers in spring.

“ *Europaea argentea*. Silver-leaved Linden. (30 to 35 ft.) A large-sized tree, forming a compact, round head. It is of rapid growth, and useful for street and avenue planting, as well as for ornamental purposes. The leaves are green above and silvery beneath, and hold their color late in the fall.

“ *var. laciniata rubra*. (25 to 30 ft.) Has finely-cut leaves; and bright-red twigs in the winter season.

“ *var. platyphyllos*. Large-leaved Lime. (40 to 50 ft.) This is an upright tree, of fine proportions and rapid growth. The foliage is rather larger than the common *Europaea*. A fine tree for street planting, and thrives in bleak places along the seacoast.

ULMUS. Elm.

Ulmus alata. Winged Elm. (30 to 40 ft.) An American species of great merit. The branches have corky wings.

“ *Americana*. American Elm. (50 to 60 ft.) Our native elm, *Americana*, is known everywhere, because of its lofty growth and gracefully drooping branches.

“ *var. pendula*. Weeping Elm.

Ulmus campestris. European Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) Of lofty growth, smaller foliage, and less drooping habit than *Americana*.

“ *crassifolia*. (20 to 30 ft.) A native sort, having small, shining-green leaves, and flowering late in autumn, instead of early spring.

“ *fulva*. Slippery Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) This native elm makes a good shade tree, its foliage being large and abundant.

“ *parvifolia*. (30 to 40 ft.) A Japanese species, much resembling *crassifolia*.

“ *montana*. Wych Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) In many respects this fine European Elm resembles our Slippery Elm.

“ *var. pendula*. Camperdown Weeping. (6 to 10 ft.) A beautiful object when grafted on tall stems, as it usually is. The branches shoot out almost horizontally. It can be trained to form an arbor if desired.

“ *var. purpurea*. Purple-leaved Elm. There is a distinctly purplish hue to the foliage in spring and summer.

“ *racemosa*. Cork Elm. (40 to 50 ft.) The bark is corky; the tree an upright, fast grower.

ZANTHOXYLON. Prickly Ash.

Zanthoxylon Americanum. (10 to 20 ft.) This and the next are but little more than shrubs. Small white flowers are succeeded by clusters of black berries.

“ *piperitum*. (10 to 15 ft.) The berries of this kind are decidedly ornamental, being of a reddish-black color.

ZELKOVA. Siberian Elm.

Zelkova crenata. (40 to 50 ft.)

ZIZYPHUS. Jujube.

Zizyphus vulgaris. (30 to 40 ft.) The tree has pretty, shining-green foliage. The fruit is edible, though with but little flesh.

Deciduous Shrubs

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the shrub at maturity.

THE TIME OF FLOWERING named is for the vicinity of Philadelphia.

ABELIA.

Abelia Chinensis (rupestris). (5 to 6 ft.) A pretty Chinese shrub, producing clusters of white flowers in July.

ALNUS. Swamp Alder.

Alnus serrulata. (10 to 12 ft.) Bush Alder. A native of low, moist ground. Its catkins are much admired in early spring.

AMELANCHIER. Snowy Mespilus.

June Berry.

Amelanchier Botryapium. June Berry. (2 to 3 ft.) Pure white flowers are borne profusely at the close of April. Edible berries follow.

" *var. alnifolia*. Dwarf June Berry. Makes but a small bush.

" *Canadensis*. Makes almost a small tree.

" *var. rotundifolia*. (4 to 5 ft.) A most beautiful shrub. Flowers profusely, and bears berries which are very good eating.

AMORPHA. Indigo Shrub.

Amorpha canescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A small-sized, native shrub, bearing light-purple flowers in June.

" *fruticosa*. (6 to 7 ft.) This species is larger-growing than the last, forming a good-sized, spreading bush. The indigo-colored flowers are in finger-like spikes, three or more spikes in a cluster, with prominent yellow anthers. They expand the first week in June. It is used largely for massing in parks and on large estates.

AMYGDALUS. Flowering Almond.

The long shoots of this shrub are full of double blossoms, one inch in diameter, about the first of May.

Amygdalus nana. White or Pink. (4 to 5 ft.)

ANDROMEDA.

The Andromeda is useful for planting along the edges of woods, in masses, or with other shrubs of similar character on a lawn.

Andromeda ligustrina. (3 to 4 ft.) A pretty bush, bearing small bunches of white flowers, towards the close of May.

Andromeda Mariana. (2 to 3 ft.) The handsomest of all. Bears bell-shaped, white flowers, of great beauty, in early June.

" *racemosa*. (2 to 3 ft.) Of more slender growth than the last. The flowers are white, in long racemes, sweet-scented.

AZALEA.

Azalea amoena. Evergreen; leaves small, almost round. A dwarf, compact grower. The second week in May it is covered with claret colored flowers. Besides making a conspicuous specimen it is used for planting around the edges of Azalea and Rhododendron beds.

" *calendulacea*. (3 to 4 ft.) The lovely flame-colored one of the Southern Alleghenies. Blooms about May 25th.

" *Mollis*. Chinese. The Mollis is of dwarf, sturdy growth, and has much larger flowers than any other hardy sort. There are two principal colors, red and yellow, but experimenters are getting shades of these colors.

" *nudiflora*. Wood Honeysuckle. (2 to 3 ft.) The beautiful pink flowers of this are eagerly sought for in the early spring days.

" *Pontica*. Ghent Azalea. (3 to 4 ft.) Existing in many colors, hardy and beautiful when in bloom, it is a favorite with planters. It flowers the latter part of May. It is largely used for planting in beds with Rhododendrons or with Azalea Mollis, making a particularly beautiful showing.

BACCHARIS. Groundsel Shrub.

Baccharis halimifolia. Groundsel Shrub. (6 to 8 ft.) The whitish flowers, though not unattractive, are not as ornamental as the downy clusters of seed which appear in late summer. A good seashore shrub, not objecting to sandy soil.

BERBERIS. Barberry.

Berberis concinna. (4 to 5 ft.) A lately-introduced species, appearing distinct from any other kind.

" *Fremontii*. (4 to 5 ft.) Small, blue, evergreen leaves.

Berberis Sieboldi. (4 to 6 ft.) From Japan.

" **Thunbergi.** Japanese. (2½ to 3 ft.) This is a dwarf, spreading, Japanese species, with small, neat foliage and compact, rounded growth. The white flowers appear about the 25th of May, followed by berries, in great abundance, which towards the close of summer are of a deep-scarlet color, and they continue of this color all winter long. The foliage, too, is most brilliant in its autumnal coloring. It is much used for ornamental hedging, and for planting in masses.

" **vulgaris.** Common Barberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty yellow flowers of this bush are produced about the 20th of May. It is of erect growth; and its prickly nature fits it for hedging. The berries completely cover the plant, and are of a purplish-red color. They remain on the plant nearly all winter.

" **var. purpurea.** Purple Barberry. (4 to 5 ft.) The same as the preceding one, but with pretty, purple foliage, which makes it very desirable for massing with other shrubs.

BUDDLEIA.

Buddleia curviflora. (3 to 4 ft.) A shrub valued for its late-blooming qualities, its spikes of lilac-colored flowers appearing about the first week of August.

" **intermedia.** (3 to 4 ft.) The flowers, pale-lilac.

" **variabilis.** (3 to 4 ft.) Pale-pink; blooms in late August.

CALLICARPA.

Callicarpa purpurea. (2 to 3 ft.) A Chinese shrub, the chief attraction of which is its long branches of violet-mauve berries in late autumn.

CALYCANTHUS. Sweet Shrub.

Calycanthus laevigatus. (5 to 6 ft.) This fast-growing sort has been largely sold as floridus, but its flowers are hardly of equal fragrance.

" **occidentalis.** Western Sweet Shrub. Flowers much like the other, but they come rather later in spring.

CARAGANA. Siberian Pea.

Caragana arborescens. (8 to 10 ft.) A very hardy, tall-growing shrub, not unlike a Laburnum in appearance, bearing pea-shaped, yellow flowers, in bunches of two to three, in the first week of May. A useful shrub for massing.

" **var. pendula.** (3 to 4 ft.) A weeping form of the preceding. Grafted on stems three to four feet in height.

CARYOPTERIS. Verbena Shrub.

Caryopteris Mastacanthus (2 to 3 ft.) A new shrub, which is planted because of its blooming late in the fall, when but few shrubs are in flower. In the axil of each leaf-stalk is a bunch of bright-blue flowers. It continues in flower from the middle of September to the middle of October. An entire bed of this plant produces a striking effect.

CASSIA. Senna Bush.

Cassia Marylandica. (2 to 3 ft.) A shrub-like perennial, bearing a profusion of yellow flowers in June.

CEANOTHUS. Jersey Tea.

Ceanothus Americanus. (3 to 4 ft.) A small shrub, with a profusion of white flowers, which are in crowded panicles and appear in June. One of the best shrubs for shady places, the borders of woods or similar situations.

CEPHALANTHUS.

Cephalanthus occidentalis. (4 to 5 ft.) A native shrub, bearing globular heads of white flowers, about the middle of July, which are similar in appearance to those of a Buttonball tree. It is largely used for giving a natural effect to plantings.

CERCIS. Judas.

CHIONANTHUS. White Fringe.

Chionanthus Virginica. (8 to 10 ft.) The beautiful, white, fringe-like flowers, and heavy, dark-green leaves of the White Fringe make it a desirable plant for many purposes. It is a large-growing shrub, making a fine foliage background for others. Late in the summer the large grape-like berries turn dark-purple, making an additional attraction.

CITRUS. Hardy Orange.

Citrus trifoliata. (15 to 20 ft.) This orange bears small, pretty "oranges" too bitter for eating, but highly ornamental. It also makes a good hedge plant.

CLERODENDRON.

Clerodendron foetidum. (4 to 6 ft.) Lilac-purple flowers in flat heads. Kills to the ground at Philadelphia. Blooms in August.

" **trichotomum.** This shrub-like species bears heads of white flowers with rosy-red calyx, sweet-scented, in the early days of September.

CLETHRA. Sweet Pepper Bush.

Clethra alnifolia. The Clethra bears a profusion of white flowers, sweet-scented, in the early days of August.



Great masses of pure white flowers make a magnificent sight of the *Exochorda grandiflora*, or Pearl Bush, about the middle of May. Additional good features help to place this shrub high in the estimation of all plant lovers.



Every well posted lover of hardy shrubs has many good words to say for the *Deutzia Lemoinei*. It has many merits.

COLUTEA. Bladder Senna.

Colutea arborescens. (6 to 7 ft.) A large-sized shrub, bearing orange-yellow, pea-shaped blossoms, in bunches of about six, in early June. Curious bladder-like seed pods succeed. Often a second crop of flowers appears in the fall.

COMPTONIA. Sweet Fern.

Comptonia asplenifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) Valued for massing, because of its pretty fern-like foliage.

CORNUS. Dogwood.

Cornus alba (stolonifera). Red-twiggled Dogwood. (4 to 5 ft.) This bears bunches of white flowers in early June. In winter the young shoots become of deep blood-red color, for which it is much valued. It should be cut to the ground every spring and allowed to make entirely new growth each summer to secure the best color to the wood, if wanted solely for winter effect.

" *alternifolia.* Blue Dogwood. (5 to 6 ft.) An extremely pretty, large shrub. It forms almost a flat head. The bunches of white flowers it bears about the close of May are followed by berries, which are of a deep-blue when ripe.

" *Baileyi.* A handsome new shrub, of upright growth, with dark-red branches, blooming nearly all summer.

" *glabrata.* (5 to 6 ft.) A Pacific coast species with small, shining leaves and white fruit.

" *macrophylla (brachypoda).* (7 to 8 ft.) From Japan.

" *Mas.* Cornelian Cherry. (8 to 10 ft.) One of the earliest of spring-blooming shrubs, bearing a profusion of small, yellow flowers along its naked branches in the early days of April. They are followed by bright-red berries, about the size of a cherry, which are very ornamental.

" *var. variegata.* Beautiful variegated foliage.

" *paniculata.* An upright-growing shrub; pretty leaves; bearing bunches of white fruit in autumn.

" *pubescens.* (5 to 6 ft.) From the Pacific coast. Has purplish branches and white fruit.

" *sanguinea.* (2½ to 3 ft.) Its reddish twigs in winter make it a very useful shrub.

" *var. variegata.* (4 to 5 ft.) Of the same character as the preceding, but with variegated foliage.

" *sericea.* (4 to 5 ft.) This is a reddish-stemmed sort, and a late bloomer, its corymbs of white flowers not appearing until the close of June. Its blue berries in October are very pretty.

" *stricta.* Closely approaching *paniculata* in general character.

CORYLOPSIS.

Corylopsis pauciflora. Short racemes of yellow flowers are produced very early in spring—March or April.

CORYLUS. Hazel.

Corylus Americana. American Hazel. (15 to 20 ft.) A useful shrub for forming thickets, as well as for its nuts.

" *avellana.* European Hazel-nut.

" *var. laciniata.* (8 to 10 ft.) A cut-leaved variety.

" *var. purpurea.* (8 to 10 ft.) Purple-leaved Hazel. Soon after the leaves expand they are almost black, but later on they fade to a light purple. It is valuable for planting in groups of large shrubs, to secure a color effect.

" *rostrata.* (3 to 4 ft.) An American species of bushy habit. Produces nuts of the well-known type.

FILBERTS AND IMPROVED HAZEL-NUTS.

Interesting plants are the well-known Filberts or Hazel-nuts of improved kinds. The value of the nut for table use is well known. Their utility as an ornamental small tree is not so well understood. The large leaves make a good mass of foliage, and make them effective in landscape work.

COTONEASTER.

Cotoneaster horizontalis. Its spreading growth and red fruit make it very desirable.

" *Simonsi.* A free-fruited, red-berried sort, almost evergreen.

" *Wheelcri.*

CRATAEGUS. Hawthorn.

Hawthorns are so well known that they need no description. Their sweet-scented flowers are followed by bright-red berries. They bloom about the second week in May. The native kinds are not so well known, but yet are very deserving, especially *coccinea*.

Crataegus aestivalis. The fruit of this almost equals small crab-apples in size.

" *coccinea.* American White Thorn. (10 to 12 ft.) This, besides its white blossoms, has very large scarlet fruit in the fall. It is the earliest hawthorn to flower, the blossoms opening about May 6th. When the fruit is ripe it is unusually attractive.

" *cordata.* Washington Thorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The small red fruit is in numerous clusters. The flowers are later than many hawthorns, not appearing till the middle of June.

" *crus-galli.* Cockspur Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The leaves are of a lustrous-green. Its long thorns and bushy growth have suggested its use for hedging.



This gives a good idea of the effect of mass planting of *Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora*. In the "dog days" these make a grand sight, even when planted singly. Our sturdy stock will flower profusely this year.



The red stems of the *Cornus alba* give a very cheerful effect in winter, especially when they are shown in striking contrast with a background of snow. Its other good features are many, embracing almost everything which could be desired in a shrub. Its foliage, flowers and habit of growth are good.

Crataegus oxyacantha. English Hawthorn. (10 to 12 ft.) The "hawthorn" of the Old World, and its great hedge plant. Varieties: Double Rose, White, Paul's Scarlet, and *rubra splendens*, single rose. These double- and single-flowering sorts are most attractive shrubs. In addition to the above, we have about ten new and untried species.

CYTISUS.

Cytisus elongatus. (2 to 3 ft.) A dwarf shrub, bearing pretty yellow flowers in May.

DAPHNE.

Daphne Cneorum. (1 foot.) An evergreen, spreading sort, used largely for edging Rhododendron and Azalea beds. The flowers are pink, and very fragrant. They commence to expand the first week of May, and continue to flower for several weeks—in fact a few flowers may be gathered throughout the season.

" *Mezereum album*. (4 ft.) This beautiful and sweet-scented flowering shrub blossoms among the very first of those of spring. The white flowers appear on the naked stems in the first warm days of April.

DESMODIUM.

The two species listed are properly *Lespedezas*, but have been so long in the trade under the name of *Desmodium* that we continue it here.

Desmodium Japonicum (*Lespedeza*). (3 ft.) This is really not a shrub, being almost herbaceous, but it pushes up from the base so shrub-like, that it has come to be classed as one. The flowers are white, and appear about September 15th.

" *penduliflorum* (*Lespedeza Sieboldi*). (3 to 4 ft.) Its habit is like the preceding one, but the flowers are rose-colored and profusely produced. A most beautiful plant. September.

DEUTZIA.

Excepting the *gracilis* and *Lemoinei*, described in place, *Deutzias* are strong, erect-growing shrubs, bearing numerous small, elongated clusters of white or pinkish-white flowers in the early days of June.

Deutzia crenata. Single White, Double White, and Double Pink. (6 to 8 ft.)

" *Fortunei*. Single white. (6 to 7 ft.)

" *gracilis*. (2½ to 3 ft.) This species differs from the rest in being of a quite dwarf, bushy habit. The racemes of white flowers completely cover the plant, making it one of the most attractive shrubs of the season—May. It is largely used for forcing in greenhouses—blooming then about Easter.

Deutzia Lemoinei. Single white. (3 to 4 ft.) A hardy hybrid, partaking to a great extent of the character of *gracilis*, but of stronger growth. Good for forcing.

" *Pride of Rochester*. Double white, tinged pink. (6 to 7 ft.)

" *scabra*. Double white.

" *Sieboldiana*. (2 ft.) A Japanese shrub, of small growth, and white flowers in June.

" *Watereri*. Double white.

" *Wellsii*. Single white, tinged pink.

DIERVILLA.

Diervilla sessilifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) A native shrub, of somewhat spreading habit, bearing loose heads of yellow flowers through July.

" *trifida*. (2 to 3 ft.) Of much the same habit as the other, but of smaller growth, and flowering in June.

ELAEAGNUS. Silver Thorn.

Elaeagnus longipes. (5 to 6 ft.) The small white flowers are succeeded by reddish, edible berries, ripe in early July. Very ornamental.

" *parvifolia*. (8 to 10 ft.) This is the one usually called Silver Thorn, though all have silvery foliage. The flowers are sweet-scented, and the berries mottled-red.

" *pungens*. (4 to 5 ft.) A Japanese species, having brown stems and large fruit.

" *Simoni*. (3 to 4 ft.) An almost evergreen species. It flowers just before frost, the fragrance of the blossoms resembling that of a carnation.

" *umbellata*. (8 to 10 ft.) Very ornamental when its mottled-red fruit is ripe, in late October.

EUONYMUS. Strawberry Bush. Burning Bush.

(See also Evergreens and Vines.)

Euonymus alatus. (5 to 6 ft.) Valued for its winged, corky branches.

" *atropurpureus*. American Burning Bush. As with all the species, the orange-colored pods of seeds in autumn beautify the bush.

" *Bungeanus*. A Chinese species; pods, light-pink; seeds, blood-red.

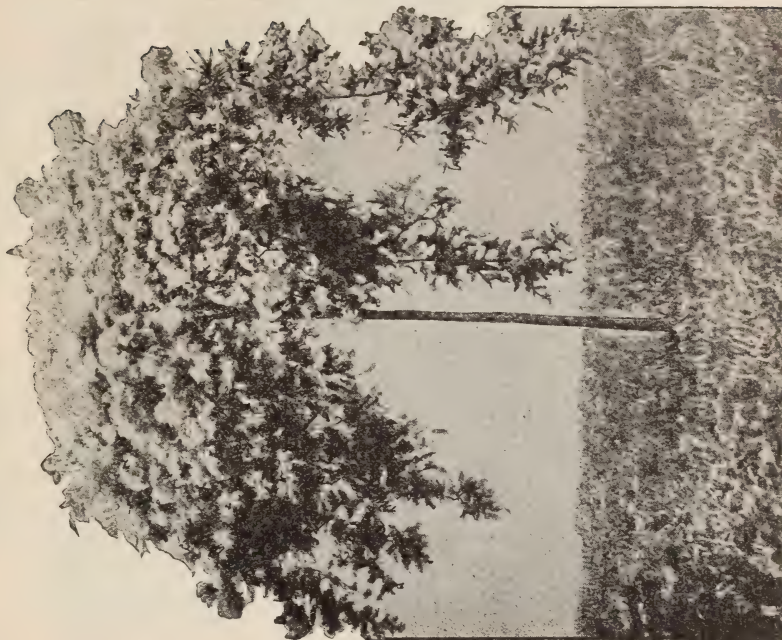
" *Europaeus*. European Burning Bush. (5 to 6 ft.) The seeds are of a light-yellow. Quite ornamental.

" *var. albus*. White-fruited variety of the preceding.

" *Hamiltonianus*. (10 to 15 ft.) A Chinese species, producing ornamental seeds of a pink color.



The sight of a Flowering Peach in full bloom is indeed one worthy of admiration.



Crimson Rambler Roses are always worthy and when in the form of standards they are especially desirable.

EXOCHORDA. Pearl Bush.

Exochorda grandiflora. (6 to 7 ft.) A most beautiful shrub, bearing racemes of large white flowers, which expand about May 15th, and entirely cover the bush at that season; and one we particularly recommend, where an unusually attractive specimen shrub is wanted.

FORSYTHIA. Golden Bell.

The Golden Bell is known for its great beauty in early spring. There are two or three species, and all bear bright, golden-yellow flowers in April, just as soon as winter is over. *Fortuni*, *intermedia*, and *suspensa* are somewhat alike in general character.

Forsythia Fortuni. (5 to 6 ft.) This makes long, pendent shoots, being extremely pretty when its arched branches are full of golden-yellow flowers. Blooms second week in April.

" *intermedia* and *suspensa.* (6 to 7 ft.)

" *viridissima.* (5 to 6 ft.) This is the one most often found in cultivation. It is of stiffer, more bush-like growth than the others. The flowers are a shade lighter-yellow, and they open about the third week in April.

" *var. variegata.*

GENISTA.

Genista scoparia. Scotch Broom. (5 to 6 ft.) The branches, almost rush-like in appearance, bear lovely yellow flowers.

HALESIA. Snowdrop. Silver Bell.

Halesia diptera. (10 to 15 ft.) A southern species, quite hardy in Philadelphia. It has white flowers, and blooms early in June.

" *Meehani.* (10 to 12 ft.) In foliage, flower and habit quite distinct from the others. Sturdy, robust grower, flowers numerous, but smaller than those of the others.

" *tetraptera.* (15 to 20 ft.) This is most beautiful when covered with its "silver bell" flowers in early May. The resemblance to snowdrop flowers suggests its common name. It makes a small tree.

HALIMODENDRON. Salt Tree.

Halimodendron argenteum. (5 to 6 ft.) A very hardy shrub, thriving in very sandy and salty places.

HAMAMELIS. Witch-hazel.

Hamamelis Japonica. Japanese Witch-hazel. Quite unlike the next, this flowers in spring.

" *Virginiana.* (6 to 7 ft.) This looks a great deal like a common hazel in leaf and growth. It is peculiar because of producing its small, yellow flowers late in fall, just before frost comes.

HIBISCUS SYRIACUS. Althaea.

(Rose of Sharon.)

These are extremely useful shrubs, blooming in great profusion at a season of the year when but few shrubs flower. The diversity of color in the different sorts makes it possible to use them in larger quantities in small places than would otherwise be the case. They are so well known that they need no description, every garden in the country possessing one or more of them. They make very pretty-flowering hedges, and by trimming them in the winter only—never in the summer—it does not prevent their flowering; as is the case with nearly all other flowering shrubs.

Hibiscus ardeus. Double lilac.

" *bicolor.* Cream, crimson centre.

" *camellaeiflora.* White, light-pink centre.

" *Comte de Flandre.* Double dark-red.

" *Duc de Brabant.* Dark-rose.

" *Lady Stanley.* Double blush-white.

" *Leopoldi.* Flesh-shaded rose.

" *paeonaeiflora.* Rosy-purple.

" *Seedlings.* Mixed kinds.

" *Single Mixed.*

" " *Pink.*

" " *Lilac.*

" *Totus albus.* Single white.

" *Variegated-leaved.* Double red.

HIPPOPHAE. Sea Buckthorn.

Hippophae rhamnoides. (6 to 8 ft.) A rigid-growing shrub, with leaves of silver color on the underside.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea arborescens. (4 to 5 ft.) A native sort, bearing corymbs of white flowers about the close of June.

" *Hortensia Japonica caerulea.* Flat heads of light-blue flowers. Fairly hardy.

" *var. Otaksa.* (2 to 3 ft.) It is the better for a little protection. Flowers pink.

" *paniculata.* (5 to 6 ft.) The heads of flowers maintain an erect position. Blooms in August.

" *var. Early Flowering.* (5 to 6 ft.) Flowers earlier, otherwise same as the preceding one.

" *var. grandiflora.* (5 to 6 ft.) The well-known "hardy hydrangea." When pruned back closely in winter, the heads of flowers are immense. It likes food, sunlight and moisture. It flowers in August.

" *var. grandiflora.* Tree Form. Grown as standards.

" *quercifolia.* (5 to 6 ft.) The oak-leaved hydrangea, as this is called, is admired chiefly for its handsome large leaves.

" *radiata.* (5 to 6 ft.) Valued mostly for the silvery color of the underside of its leaves.



The *Rhus Cotinus* will surely be a feature of any lawn. It is commonly known as the Mist Shrub or Smoke Tree.



One of the most valuable of the hardy shrubs is *Deutzia crenata* in its several varieties.

HYPERICUM. St. John's Wort.

Hypericum Ascyron. (1 to 2 ft.) A native, half shrubby species, producing its yellow flowers towards the close of July.

" *aureum.* (2 to 3 ft.) A shrubby species, having very large, yellow flowers.

" *prolificum.* (2 to 3 ft.) This is one of the more shrubby kinds. The yellow blossoms are of good size, making of it a desirable bush.

INDIGOFERA.

Indigofera Dosua. (2 to 3 ft.) A small shrub, bearing pink-colored flowers in midsummer.

ITEA.

Itea Virginica. This native shrub bears racemes of white flowers in June. In autumn the foliage becomes of a rich-crimson.

KERRIA.

Kerria Japonica (*Corchorus*). (3 to 4 ft.) Double, yellow flowers, produced abundantly in spring, and occasionally through the summer and autumn.

LESPEDEZA.

Lespedeza bicolor. (5 to 6 ft.) This fine shrub bears sprays of rose-colored flowers in July and August.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum Chinense. (5 to 6 ft.)

" *Ibota.* (5 to 6 ft.) A Japanese sort, with good-sized, shining-green leaves.

" *ovalifolium* (*Californicum*). (6 to 7 ft.) This is the one commonly called Californian Privet, and which has become so popular for ornamental hedging. In sheltered places it is evergreen. It makes a fine, large, specimen shrub, holding its leaves late into winter. The flowers are white, in spikes, and are quite odoriferous. See also "Hedge Plants."

" *ovalifolium.* *Tree Form.* Grown as little trees with sheared heads; these are very useful.

" *var. tricolor.* (6 to 7 ft.) Beautifully marked with yellow, green and white. It is an extremely ornamental shrub.

" *Regeliana.* Free-growing; good for hedging.

" *vulgare.* (5 to 6 ft.) European Privet. Formerly much used for hedges and still useful for the same purpose, as, in fact, are all privets. When grown as a single specimen it produces panicles of white flowers in June. Its black berries remain on the bush all winter, and are quite ornamental.

" *var. variegata.*

LONICERA. Bush Honeysuckle.

Lonicera bella candida. (4 to 5 ft.)

" *fragrantissima.* (5 to 6 ft.) This Chinese shrub is greatly valued for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish-white flowers, which appear in the earliest days of spring. It retains its leaves nearly or quite all winter. We would be justified in classing it as evergreen. It continues flowering a long time.

" *grandiflora.* Large pink flowers; one of the best.

" *Morrowi.* (4 to 5 ft.) Amber-colored berries of large size.

" *Orientalis.* Pink flowers.

" *Phylomelae.* (4 to 5 ft.) Rosy-pink flowers, in pairs, in each leaf axil, towards the close of April.

" *Ruprechtiana.* (4 to 5 ft.) The abundance of bright-red fruit, ripening in late June, is quite attractive.

" *Sibirica.* (4 to 6 ft.) Pinkish-white flowers, in pairs.

" *Standishi.* (4 to 5 ft.) Of much resemblance to *fragrantissima*, but rather bushier. Ripe red berries appear as early as the close of May.

" *Tatarica.* Yellow-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.

" *var. Red-berried Tartarian Honeysuckle.* (4 to 5 ft.)

" *var. grandiflora.* (5 to 6 ft.) This fine variety has much larger pink flowers than the type. It blooms about the middle of May. It is also more compact in growth than the other sorts. One of the best.

MYRICA. Wax Myrtle.

Myrica cerifera. (6 to 8 ft.) This Wax Myrtle is almost evergreen. The flowers are of no beauty, but berries succeed them which are covered with a white, waxy substance, which make the bush interesting. Invaluable for sandy places.

NEVIUSIA.

Neviusia Alabamensis. (5 to 7 ft.) This bears fringe-like white flowers, in small bunches, along the shoots, in May.

PALIURUS.

Paliurus aculeatus. Christ Thorn. (3 to 4 ft.) A low-growing, spiny shrub, with small, bright-green foliage.

PAVIA. Dwarf Horse Chestnut.

Pavia parviflora. Panicles of white flowers in July. A very ornamental, dwarf bush.

PHILADELPHUS. Mock Orange.

Philadelphus coronarius. (5 to 6 ft.) Sweet-scented. A prime favorite with planters because of its sprays of sweet-scented white flowers, which appear in the first days of June.

" *var. aureus.* Golden-leaved. (4 to 5 ft.) Its bright-yellow foliage is very attractive.

Philadelphus coronarius nanus. Dwarf. (2 to 3 ft.)

- " *var. rosaeflorus plenus*.
- " *var. semi-plenus*. (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers partly double.
- " *grandiflorus*. (5 to 6 ft.) A large-flowered, strong-growing sort. Sweet-scented.
- " *Lemoinei erectus*. (4 to 6 ft.) The flowers of this species are more clustered than the older sorts. Flowers very sweet.
- " *var. hybrida*. (4 to 6 ft.)
- " *Zeyheri*. (5 to 6 ft.) This is somewhat similar to the first-named, *coronarius*.
- " *var. specissima*.

POTENTILLA. Shrubby Cinquefoil.

Potentilla fruticosa. (2 to 3 ft.) Of somewhat spreading habit, and bearing its yellow flowers freely from July to the close of summer.

PRINOS. Deciduous Holly.

Prinos verticillatus. (6 to 9 ft.) A beautiful object when full of its red berries in autumn.

PRUNUS. Plum.

Prunus Americana. Wild Plum. (7 to 8 ft.)

- " *Japonica*. (6 to 8 ft.) A showy sort, bearing rose-colored flowers in profusion in late April.
- " *maritima*. (6 to 10 ft.) Our native Beach Plum. Thrives well in sandy places.
- " *Myrobolana Pissardi*. Purple-leaved Plum. (7 to 8 ft.) One of the best purple-leaved shrubs there is, as it retains its color until the very last thing in fall, which no other shrub does. As early as April 15th it is often full of its small, white flowers.
- " *tomentosa*. (7 to 8 ft.) Pink flowers, in early spring.
- " *triloba*. Double-flowering Plum. (4 to 5 ft.) This is planted for its large, double, pink flowers, which are among the first of those of May.

PUNICA. Pomegranate.

Punica granatum. (6 to 8 ft.) The pomegranate is hardy at Philadelphia when somewhat protected.

PYRUS.

Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry. (4 to 5 ft.) One of the most desirable of shrubs. The flowers are white, in clusters, and appear in such abundance as to entirely envelop the bush—about the second week in May. The flowers are followed by bright-red berries, which remain in perfection well into winter.

- " *Japonica* (*Cydonia Japonica*). Japanese Quince. Fire Bush. (3 to 4 ft.) This is an old inhabitant of our shrubberies, its bright-red flowers in late April making a brilliant display. In early springs it flowers before the period mentioned. A useful, ornamental hedge plant.

Pyrus Japonica cardinalis. Scarlet.

- " *var. nivalis*. Pure white, extremely pretty and uncommon.
- " *var. rosea alba*. Light-pink. A beautiful sort that should oftener be used.
- " *Maulei*. Brick-red.
- " *melanocarpa*. The same as *arbutifolia*, but having black berries.

RHAMNUS. Buckthorn.

Rhamnus cathartica. Common Buckthorn. (8 to 10 ft.) A very useful hedge plant. Very hardy.

- " *Caroliniana*. (8 to 10 ft.) Foliage of a shining-green, and bears beautiful berries.
- " *crenulata*. (4 to 6 ft.)
- " *Frangula*. (8 to 12 ft.) A European species, with large, bright-green leaves.
- " *lanceolata*. (4 to 6 ft.) A thornless, native sort, bearing small, red berries.
- " *Purschiana*. (15 to 20 ft.) Quite a large shrub, bearing ornamental berries, which change from red to black.

RHODOTYPOS.

Rhodotypos kerrioides. (4 to 5 ft.) A pretty, new shrub, bearing white flowers on the ends of its twigs. It commences to bloom about May 15th, and continues for a long while.

RHUS. Sumach.

Rhus aromatica. (4 to 6 ft.) A spreading shrub, bearing orange-red berries, which ripen in June. In autumn the foliage changes to a beautiful scarlet.

- " *copallina*. Shining Sumach. (4 to 6 ft.) Noted for its lustrous-green leaves, which are crimson in autumn, and its scarlet heads of seeds.
- " *Cotinus*. Mist Shrub. Smoke Tree. (8 to 9 ft.) The large panicles of purplish, misty-looking flowers this bears in early June has gained for it the name of Mist Shrub, Smoke Bush, etc. In fall the leaves change to brown, red, and yellow colors.
- " *glabra*. The leaves color beautifully in autumn.
- " *var. laciniata*. (4 to 5 ft.) A beautiful variety, with finely-divided leaves, crimson in the fall. Should be planted where it may "sucker up" to make a large clump.
- " *Osbecki* (*semi-alata*). (8 to 10 ft.) A Chinese species, which makes almost a small tree. Towards the close of July it produces large panicles of yellowish-white flowers.
- " *typhina*. Stag's-horn Sumach. (8 to 10 ft.) This grows in bush form, but when trained to a single stem it makes a small tree. In the fall it has the same brilliant foliage and scarlet heads of fruit that others have.

RIBES. Flowering Currant.

- Ribes alpinum.** European Mountain Currant. (2 to 3 ft.)
 " **aureum.** Yellow Flowering Currant. (3 to 4 ft.)
 A very pretty shrub, flowering about May 12th. The blossoms are yellow, with pink stamens, and are sweet-scented. They appear in drooping racemes, which are quite handsome.
 " **Cynosbati.** Wild Gooseberry.
 " **floridum.** (3 to 5 ft.) The yellow flowers are followed by black, edible berries.
 " **Gordonianum.**
 " **sanguineum.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is the well-known red-flowered currant.

ROSA. Rose.**RUNNING OR TRAILING ROSES.**

The roses in this class are fitted for either climbing or trailing purposes; some are more fitted for trailing than others, and we should be pleased to select the best for the purpose desired if requested.

- Arvensis.** Light-pink; single.
Ayreshírea. Single white.
Baltimore Belle. White, pink in bud; double.
Crimson Rambler. Crimson; double.
Dawson. A beautiful, pink cluster rose; half-climbing.
Evergreen Gem. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) White, yellow shade; double.
Gardenia. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Double; white.
Jersey Beauty. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Yellow in bud, lighter when open; double.
Manda's Triumph. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Double; creamy-white.
Multiflora. White; clusters; double.
Pink Roamer. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Pink; single.
Prairie Queen. Double; pink.
Setigera. (Wild Prairie Rose.) Single; pink.
Universal Favorite. (Wichuraiana Hybrid.) Light-pink; double.
White Rambler. White; double.
Wichuraiana. (Memorial Rose.) White; single.
Yellow Rambler. Yellow in bud, lighter when open; double.

BUSH ROSES.

- Blanda.** Single; pink.
Canina. " "
Carolina. " "
Cinnamomea. Single; pink.
Harrisoni. Yellow; double.
Hermosa. Pink.
Lord Penzance. Brier; coppery-yellow; single.
Lucida. Single; pink.
Madam Plantier. White; double.
Nitida. Single; white.
Persian Yellow. Yellow.

Rubifolia. Light-pink.

Rubiginosa. Sweet Brier; pink.

Rugosa. (Japanese Rose.) Red.

" **alba.** White.

" **var. Blanc de Coubert.** Double; white.

RUBUS. Flowering Bramble.

- Rubus fruticosus.** Flowering Bramble. Double white. Of a trailing character.
 " **laciniatus.** Cut-leaved.
 " **odoratus.** Flowering Raspberry. (2½ to 3 ft.) A very pretty, large bush, which, towards the middle of June, is prettily clothed with rosy-purple flowers of large size.
 " **phaenicolasius.** Wineberry. A Japanese species, with pretty foliage, canes and fruit.
 " **vitifolius.** Pacific Dewberry.

SAMBUCUS. Elder.

- Sambucus Canadensis.** Common Elder. (5 to 6 ft.) This is valued for its flat heads of flowers in June and its reddish-purple berries in the fall. Grows naturally in damp situations.
 " **var. aurea.** (5 to 6 ft.) The golden foliage of this makes it in much demand. It makes a showy appearance when planted in shrub beds.
 " **var. laciniata.** Cut-leaved. (5 to 6 ft.)
 " **var. White-berried.** (5 to 6 ft.)
 " **pubens.** (3 to 4 ft.) This is the Red-berried Elder, so valued for its display of red fruit in early summer.
 " **nigra.** English. (8 to 10 ft.)

SPIRAEA.

- Spiraea arguta.** (5 to 6 ft.) A species new in cultivation and already very popular. Its sprays of showy white flowers are considered at least the equal of any other Spiræa. The leaves are quite small.
 " **Billardi.** (5 to 6 ft.) Bears spikes of rosy-pink flowers, about the middle of June, continuing to some extent all summer.
 " **Bumalda.** (2 to 3 ft.) Bears numerous flat heads of rosy-pink flowers towards the middle of June, and continues to produce them until the close of autumn. It is of compact growth.
 " **var. Anthony Waterer.** (2 to 3 ft.) A most beautiful variety of Bumalda. In habit of growth it is the same as its parent. The flowers are crimson in the bud and when first open, fading afterwards to a deep-pink. It blooms about the close of June, and if the flowers are cut off as fast as they commence to decay, there will be a continuance of them throughout the season, to some extent.



The Hybrid Wichuraiana Roses have many merits. The variety Dorothy Perkins is one of the most deserving varieties.



A most desirable quality of the Prairie Rose, *Rosa setigera*, is its free-flowering habit. Very attractive, single, pink flowers are produced in great abundance, and the appearance of these, when the plants are arranged in masses, is remarkably effective.

Spiraea callosa. (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers pink and in large, flat heads. Blooms the first week in July, and continues for several weeks.

" *var. alba*. (2 to 3 ft.) The same as the above, but with a very dwarf growth and white flowers.

" *var. superba*. (2 to 3 ft.) This, too, is of dwarf growth. The pinkish-white flowers appear in late June.

" *carpinifolia*. (3 to 4 ft.) A white-flowered sort, the blossoms appearing early in July, in upright spikes.

" *Douglasi*. Flowers pink; in finger-like panicles.

" *Indica*. Flowers pink; compact heads.

" *opulifolia*. (5 to 6 ft.) The flowers are white, in flat heads, opening about the first of June.

" *opulifolia*. Tree Form.

" *var. aurea*. The same as the preceding, but with golden foliage, which is very pretty in early spring.

" *prunifolia*. Single. (12 to 18 in.)

" *var. fl. pl.* Bridal Wreath. (4 to 5 ft.) The pretty, double white flowers are in bunches of twos and threes all along the almost leafless stems. They usually expand about May 1st.

" *Reevesii*. Single. (3 to 4 ft.) The beautiful clusters of white flowers appear about the 20th of May.

" *var. fl. pl.* Double. (3 to 4 ft.) The same as the preceding, but with double flowers, which open a few days later. Both are compact in their habit and have slim twigs and branches.

" *Regeliana*. (4 to 5 ft.) Dense panicles of pink flowers appear about the close of June. From young shoots of the same season there is often a fresh crop of flowers in late summer.

" *rotundifolia*. (3 to 4 ft.) This has clusters of white flowers in June. The leaves are round and of dark-green color; and habit of growth is quite graceful.

" *salicifolia*. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers white, end of June.

" *sorbifolia*. Ash-leaved. (5 to 6 ft.) A distinct species, with large, compound leaves and large heads of white flowers.

" *tomentosa*. Pink. August.

" *Thunbergii*. (3 to 4 ft.) This has single white flowers, in bunches of two to four, along the almost leafless stems, generally in the first days of May. The leaves are narrow and of light-green color. It is very graceful in appearance, the branches being somewhat drooping.

" *Van Houttei*. (4 to 5 feet.) A very good kind, bushy and hardy, like *Reevesii*, but perhaps better. The flowers are white, in bunches, and appear in great quantities about May 15th. Its habit of growth is drooping and graceful, especially when in flower.

STAPHYLEA. Bladder-nut.

Staphylea Bumalda. Japanese. (4 to 6 ft.) A small shrub, bearing clusters of white flowers in June.

" *Colchica*. Asiatic Bladder-nut. (8 to 10 ft.) This is of shrub-like growth, producing clusters of white flowers, not unlike a white lilac, which are much admired. Early May.

" *trifolia*. American Bladder-nut. (8 to 10 ft.) The flowers are not so conspicuous as those of the others, but still are beautiful. They appear towards the close of June.

STEPHANANDRA.

Stephanandra flexuosa. (3 to 4 ft.) A compact-growing shrub, with small, hawthorn-like leaves, and bearing bunches of small, white flowers in early June.

STUARTIA.

Stuartia Virginica. (10 to 12 ft.) The large, single white flowers are exceedingly beautiful.

STYRAX.

Styrax Japonica. (8 to 10 ft.) A very valuable large shrub, producing clusters of pure white flowers in May.

SYMPHORICARPOS. Snowberry.

Symphoricarpos racemosus. White-fruited Snowberry. (3 to 4 ft.) This shrub is very much valued for its white berries in the fall. It is very ornamental when planted in masses.

" *vulgaris*. (3 to 4 ft.) This one bears red berries, which, though not as large as those of the other one, are more thickly clustered along the stems. It is also used in large plantings, and for bordering masses.

" *var. variegatus*. Differing from the others in having variegated foliage.

SYRINGA. Lilac.

Syringa Emodi (villosa). (5 to 6 ft.) This species differs from the garden lilac. It has large, shining foliage and loose heads of whitish flowers. It blooms in early June, and is particularly useful on this account, other lilacs being out of flower then.

" *Japonica*. Japanese Lilac. (10 to 12 ft.) A large-growing species, bearing clusters of white, privet-like flowers. June.

" *Josikaea*. (5 to 6 ft.) Resembling *Emodi* a good deal, but this one has dark, lilac-colored flowers. It blooms the first week in June. It is distinct and valuable.

" *Pekinensis*. (10 to 12 ft.) Of general resemblance to the last, flowering in June.



Harrison's Yellow Rose makes a decidedly pretty specimen and is just as useful for bedding purposes.



Both the flowers and foliage of the *Syringa Pekinensis* are well thought of by all lovers of ornamental plants. The fine specimens we offer of the uncommon weeping variety are worth more than we charge.

Syringa Pekinensis pendula. (5 to 6 ft.) A somewhat drooping form, of the privet-flowered section. Makes a pretty object grafted on tall stems.

- " *Persica*. Persian Lilac. (7 to 8 ft.) The flowers are light-purple and in open heads, completely covering the bush. The habit is more open than that of the common lilac.
- " *var. alba*. (7 to 8 ft.) The same habit, but with whitish-lilac flowers.
- " *Rothomagensis*. (7 to 8 ft.) Differing but little from *Persica*, but the flowers are of a reddish-purple.
- " *vulgaris*. (8 to 10 ft.) This and the varieties below mentioned are the true old garden lilacs. This one is the common purple, and, as with all its varieties, it blooms about the second week in May.
- " *var. alba*. (8 to 10 ft.) The white form of the common lilac.
- " *var. Charles X.* Purple, with reddish tint. White when forced.
- " *var. Mad. Lemoine*. Double white. Fine.
- " *var. Mme. Casimir-Perier*. Double white. Very good.
- " *var. Marie Legray*. Single white. Very good.
- " *var. Michel Buchner*. Double, pale lilac.
- " *var. plena*. Double lilac.
- " *var. rubra insignis*. Outside of petals red, lilac when open. For size of panicle and general beauty, this is the best of all the colored sorts.

TAMARIX. Tamarisk.

Tamarix Africana. (7 to 8 ft.) The leaves of all the Tamarix are very small. This sort has light-pink flowers, in small, slender racemes, which appear towards the close of May. The Tamarisk thrives well at the seashore.

- " *Gallica*. (7 to 8 ft.) Flowers in May.
- " *Indica*. (7 to 8 ft.) Flowers in August.
- " *Japonica plumosa (Juniperina)*. Of general resemblance to others, but its light-pink flowers come in August.
- " *Odessana*. (4 to 5 ft.) A newly-introduced species, of slender growth. The flowers are produced freely from July to September.
- " *tetrandra purpurea*.

UNGNADIA.

Ungnadia speciosa. Spanish Buckeye. (6 to 12 ft.) A rare Texan shrub, bearing small clusters of rosy-pink flowers in early summer.

VACCINIUM.

Vaccinium corymbosum. (5 to 7 ft.) Colors beautifully in autumn.

VIBURNUM.

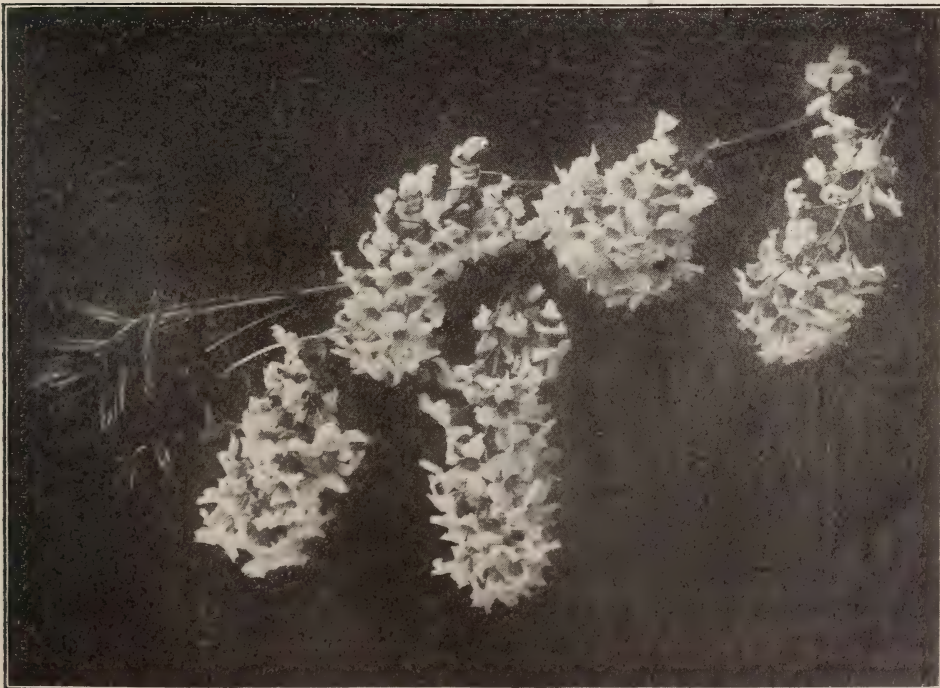
All Viburnums have white flowers, mostly in flat heads, and with but one or two exceptions are noted for their handsome berries. "Snowballs" are among Viburnums.

Viburnum acerifolium. (3 to 4 ft.) Growth bushy, berries black, in pretty clusters. Will grow in shady places.

- " *cassinoides*. (6 to 8 ft.) As its berries ripen they change from green to red and from red to black, often the three colors are on the cluster at one time.
- " *cotinifolium*. (6 to 8 ft.) A desirable shrub, producing corymbs of white flowers early in May, followed by berries which become pink, red and black in turn as they ripen. Useful either as a single plant or in groups.
- " *dentatum*. (6 to 8 ft.) A bushy sort, very pretty when its white flowers expand in early June. The berries which follow change to a black color when ripe.
- " *dilatatum*. (5 to 6 ft.) The white flowers of this are succeeded by pretty red berries. One of the best in fruit.
- " *Lantana*. A valuable species, greatly resembling *cotinifolium*, with smaller foliage, but the berries change color in the same way.
- " *macrocephalum*. (8 to 10 ft.) Valued for its large, flat heads of yellowish-white flowers.
- " *molle*. (8 to 10 ft.) Of much resemblance to *dentatum*, but of larger growth. The blue-black berries are handsome.
- " *nudum*. (8 to 10 ft.) Handsome, large, shining-green leaves. A beautiful shrub. Loves moist ground.
- " *Opulus (Oxycoccus)*. High-bush Cranberry. (5 to 6 ft.) Flowers in large, flat heads in the latter part of May. The outer flowers are of good size, the inner ones quite small. In the fall it is full of bright-red berries.
- " *var. nanum*. (1 to 2 1/4 ft.) This is a veritable dwarf. Good for an edging or the forepart of groups or beds of shrubs.
- " *var. sterilis*. Common Snowball. (6 to 9 ft.) This well-known shrub finds great favor with planters. The large balls come singly, hanging by stems along the branches, expanding towards the close of May, a little in the advance of the Japanese.
- " *phlebotrychium*. (4 to 5 ft.) Flowers white.
- " *plicatum*. (6 to 7 ft.) Japanese Snowball. One of the best of shrubs. Of upright, bushy growth, entire leaves, and bearing heads of white flowers in great profusion, it stands unrivalled among shrubs. Much superior to the old snowball. It blooms towards the close of May.



No stretch of the imagination is required to see that the berries and foliage of the *Viburnum Opulus* (*Oxycoccos*) well qualify this plant for a prominent position on any lawn.



The *Xanthoceras* bears flowers which are remarkably beautiful. It is quite a rare shrub and is hardy as far north as Massachusetts.

Viburnum plicatum rotundifolium. (6 to 7 ft.) Large, round leaves; flowers and flower-balls larger than plicatum, and flowering a few days earlier. Very good.

" *prunifolium*. Sheepberry. (6 to 8 ft.) A large-growing shrub, bearing flat clusters of white flowers about the 15th of May, followed by black fruit in the fall.

" *Sieboldi*. (10 to 15 ft.) This bears clusters of white flowers about May 20th, succeeded by clusters of berries, changing from green to pink and from pink to bluish-black. The leaves are very large, heavy, and dark-green. It may be an evergreen in the South. It makes almost a small tree. A most desirable sort.

" *tomentosum*. (6 to 8 ft.) A very desirable species, bearing large, flat heads of white flowers, which perfect themselves about the second week of May. The berries which appear in August are remarkably showy, though small, becoming scarlet and then black.

" *Wrightii*. (6 to 7 ft.) Bears clusters of small, very beautiful red berries.

VITEX. Chaste Shrub.

Vitex Agnus-castus. (3 to 4 ft.) Flowers are lavender-blue in color.

" *alba*. White-flowered.

" *incisa*. Similar to the above, but having cut-leaved foliage.

WEIGELA. Diervilla.

Valuable spring-blooming shrubs, and many of them have occasional flowers through the summer. All grow to from 6 to 8 feet.

Weigela Abel Carriere.

" *amabilis variegata*. This is esteemed for its variegated leaves, as well as for its light-pink flowers.

" *arborea versicolor*. Dark-rose color.

" *candida*. White; blooming at the close of May.

" *Eva Rathke*. Crimson.

" *floribunda*. This fine, crimson-flowered one blooms towards the close of May. The white stamens projecting from the flowers are quite a feature.

" *Groenewegenii*. One of the vigorous, tall-growers. The flowers are dark-rose.

" *nana variegata*.

" *rosea*. The first introduced, and still one of the best. Its rose-colored flowers and good habit of growth make it much called for.

XANTHOCERAS.

Xanthoceras sorbifolia. (6 to 8 ft.) A beautiful shrub; flowers white, with crimson centre, expanding in mid-May.

ZANTHORHIZA.

Zanthorhiza apiifolia. (2 to 3 ft.) A low-growing, native shrub, bearing racemes of plum-colored, small flowers early in May.

Do You Need a Gardener?

Allow us to help to secure the kind of a man who will best serve your interests and enable you to obtain the greatest amount of pleasure from the country home. Upon the gardener's ability, energy and interest depends the degree of satisfaction the owner will receive from his garden, grounds and greenhouses.

Feel free to write us in full in regard to such matters whether a customer or not. Go into details. Tell us all about the kind of a man you want, what you will require of him and the compensation he will receive. State your preferences, and we will give the matter the most thorough consideration and suggest persons who are best qualified by experience and training to meet your desires. We send men to all sections.

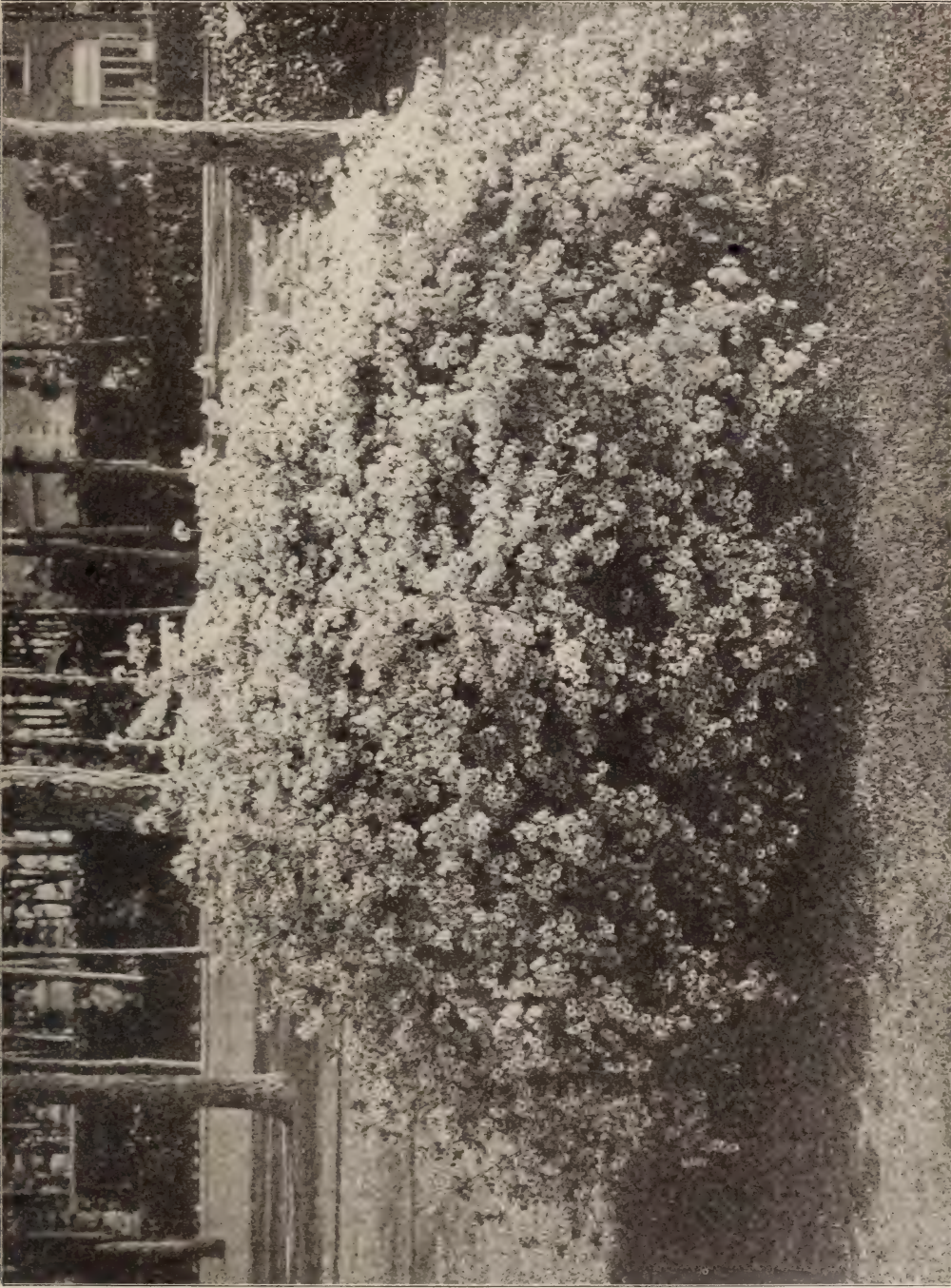
The gardeners we recommend are of the better class, both in regard to character and ability. The majority are still in positions, but desire to change for good reasons.

It is our policy to make recommendations strictly upon merit. We do not have pet men, we are under obligations to none, and we do not suggest gardeners in the order their applications were received. The prospective employer's interests are always kept in mind.

We keep systematic records of gardeners in all sections of this country, giving the matter more thorough attention than is customary. Often we can impart information that can be obtained from no other source.

No charges whatever are made for this service, either to the gardener or employer.

Gardeners, even if they have never before written us, are cordially invited to take advantage of our facilities for helping them to positions. Their records must be able to stand a close investigation.



For making a dwarf and exceptionally pretty hedge, the Evergreen Azalea, *Azalea amoena*, is well adapted. When covered with its gorgeous masses of bright, carmine-colored flowers in early spring it is very striking, and its shining, small, dark-green leaves are attractive all year. It is useful for planting as a specimen, as the illustration shows.

Evergreens

FIGURES IN PARENTHESIS indicate about the height of the plant at maturity.

ABIES. (PICEA.) Spruce.

See also Picea.

Botanical authorities generally agree that what have been called *Abies* should be *Picea*, and vice versa, but we continue the names under which our customers have known the trees.

***Abies alba*.** White Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) A native tree of close, pyramidal growth. Its blue-gray foliage is much admired.

“ ***Alcockiana* (*Ajanensis*).** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful tree, the underside of the foliage being of a silvery-blue color. We consider it one of the choicest of ornamental evergreens. An excellent tree for a specimen on a lawn.

“ ***Amorika*.** (25 to 30 ft.) This species has somewhat silvery foliage, which well distinguishes it when of some size.

“ ***Canadensis*.** Hemlock Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A lovely native tree, of loose, open growth, unless it be pruned, when it makes a very dense bush. Whether as a single specimen or as a hedge plant, it is hardly equalled.

“ ***Douglasii*.** Douglas Spruce. (35 to 40 ft.) A beautiful, rapid-growing tree, with nice, dark-green foliage. It is a splendid tree for lawn planting, and is used in all work where a particularly choice tree is required. Ours is the hardy Colorado one.

“ ***Engelmanni*.** (20 to 25 ft.) A Colorado evergreen of much beauty, its foliage being of a light-blue color.

“ ***excelsa*.** Norway Spruce. (40 to 50 ft.) A well-known evergreen, extensively used. It is of a rapid growth. It is much used for hedging, as well as for single specimens, and for planting for shelter. As a hedge plant it is probably unsurpassed by any other evergreen, being hardy and making a dense, impenetrable hedge.

“ **var. *aurea*.** The foliage of this is of a distinct yellow appearance.

“ **var. *Gregoriana*.** (3 to 4 ft.) One of the dwarf forms, of which there are many.

“ **var. *inverta*.** (12 to 15 ft.) A pendulous variety, of unique habit, similar to the Weeping Beech.

“ **var. *monstrosa*.** A peculiar form of Norway.

***Abies excelsa pigmaea*.** (2 to 3 ft.) Another dwarf form, in all its parts.

“ **var. *pyramidalis*.** (25 to 30 ft.) A tall, slim, yet compact grower, of much use in plantings.

“ **var. *Remonti*.** (5 to 6 ft.) Of dwarf, spreading growth.

“ **var. *Wales' Weeping*.** The well-known Weeping Norway Spruce, maintaining a straight leader.

“ ***orientalis*.** Oriental Spruce. (30 to 35 ft.) A most desirable sort. It has some resemblance to an exceedingly fine-leaved Norway Spruce, but is better. The tree is erect-growing, of fine outline, and with foliage of the darkest-green. A species that is always used when making a selection for lawn planting.

“ ***polita*.** (25 to 30 ft.) A beautiful Japanese Spruce, the young wood of which is of a yellowish-tint. It is a rare and choice sort, and should be included when extra fine varieties are needed.

“ ***pungens*.** Colorado Blue Spruce. (25 to 30 ft.) One of the handsomest of spruces. The foliage is silvery-blue, and the tree takes on a dense, shapely habit without any pruning. It is in great demand for lawn planting.

ANDROMEDA.

***Andromeda calyculata*.** (3 to 4 ft.) White flowers, in May.

“ (*Leucothoe*) ***Catesbaei*.** The thick, shining leaves change in autumn to a deep-bronze. Its racemes of flowers are waxy-white.

“ ***floribunda*.** (3 to 4 ft.) Valued for its bushy, evergreen character, and its racemes of white flowers in early spring.

“ ***Japonica*.** (3 to 4 ft.) A beautiful species, having bright-green leaves and drooping racemes of waxy-white flowers. The blossoms expand early in May. This is one of the most beautiful of dwarf, broad-leaved evergreens, and one that has been largely planted during the past few years. It blooms with the first plants in spring,—the white flowers, with the dark-green foliage, making a beautiful contrast. It is valuable for planting on the outer edges of *Rhododendron* and *Azalea* beds, or along the borders of woods.



A delightful, lilac-like fragrance is given by the pretty, rosy-pink flowers of the evergreen *Daphne cneorum*, which are produced in profusion at various times from early until late season.



At all seasons *Rhododendrons* look well, though when in full bloom they can hardly be rivalled in the hardy plant kingdom. We have a magnificent lot. The varieties are the most desirable. Include the variety *album elegans* in the list by all means.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS.

Arctostaphylos uva-ursi. An evergreen creeper, making long, trailing shoots, well-clothed with reddish-green leaves. Small, white flowers are followed by deep-red berries.

AZALEA.

Azalea amoena. The well-known Azalea, with small, evergreen leaves and rose-colored flowers, blooming early in spring.

BIOTA. Chinese Arbor-vitae.

Biota orientalis. Chinese Arbor-vitae. (12 to 18 ft.) Of upright growth, slender, and bright-green foliage. Growth is flat, on twigs arranged mostly vertically.

" *var. elegantissima*. Rollinson's Golden. (8 to 10 ft.) Of a beautiful golden tint, when growth is young, changing to bronze in autumn. Upright habit.

" *var. nana aurea*. (5 to 6 ft.) Foliage of a bright-golden color. Growth close and compact.

" *var. semper aurea*. Another dwarf form of golden color.

BUXUS. Box.

There are numerous sorts of box in cultivation, but excepting the Japonica and its varieties they all appear as varieties of sempervirens, the old box of our gardens.

Buxus Japonica aurea. Golden leaved.

" *var. rotundifolia*. A broad-leaved, bushy-growing variety.

" *sempervirens*. The "box-edging" dwarf box.

" *var. arborescens*. Tree Box. (15 to 20 ft.) The old, well-known "tree box" of gardens.

" *var. aurea variegata*. Golden-leaved.

" *var. decussata*. Erect stems.

" *var. elegantissima variegata*.

" *var. flava marginata*.

" *var. Handsworthii*. Dark-green; broad leaves.

" *var. minima glauca*.

" *var. myrtifolia*. Small leaf.

" *var. pyramidalis*.

" *var. variegata*.

CALLUNA. Scotch Heath.

Calluna vulgaris. (1 to 2 ft.) A low-growing, spreading evergreen, bearing purplish-white flowers in the early days of July. The blooming continues for some time. It will grow in shady places and in quite stony or sandy soil. The true heather of Scotland.

CEDRUS.

Cedrus Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.) It is surprising that this lovely tree has been so much overlooked. Its blue foliage is equal to many of the Colorado Blue Spruces. Quite hardy here.

Cedrus Deodara. Deodar Cedar. (50 to 60 ft.) Well known for its graceful growth and silvery foliage. While quite hardy here, it is not as hardy as the preceding in the extreme north.

" *Libani*. Cedar of Lebanon. (50 to 60 ft.) The true cedar of Mt. Lebanon. Quite hardy.

CEPHALOTAXUS.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei. (8 to 10 ft.) A Japanese evergreen, of Yew-like appearance, but foliage broader.

CRATAEGUS. Evergreen Thorn.

Crataegus Pyracantha Lelandi. The orange-colored berries, lasting all winter, give it great value.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Cryptomeria Japonica. (30 to 40 ft.) One of the finest evergreens of Japan. Fairly hardy in Pennsylvania.

CUPRESSUS.

Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson's Cypress. (40 to 50 ft.) A beautiful evergreen, from the Pacific coast, of a lovely green color.

" *var. Allamii*. Distinct foliage of silvery-blue, and of columnar growth.

" *var. stricta viridis*. (25 to 30 ft.) This forms a compact, upright growth which, with its beautiful, dark-green foliage, makes it much admired. Desirable as a specimen tree on a lawn or for planting in evergreen beds.

DAPHNE.

Daphne Cneorum. A spreading, almost trailing shrub, forming pretty, green clumps. Early in May it produces heads of rosy-pink flowers of delicious fragrance, and other flowers follow occasionally throughout the season. A useful plant for edging beds of Rhododendrons or Azaleas.

ERICA. Heath.

Erica carnea. A hardy sort; flowers pale-pink.

" *stricta*. (1 to 2 ft.) This heath has a stiff, upright growth. Flowers purplish.

" *vagans capitata*. (1 to 2 ft.) This has small, whitish flowers, with purplish lip, which appear the first week of July, and continue for some time.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus Sieboldianus. (8 to 10 ft.) Of upright growth, and bearing pretty pink seed-pods in the fall. Of half-evergreen character.

ILEX. Holly.

Ilex aquifolia. English Holly. (8 to 10 ft.) Bright-green leaves.

" *crenata*. A hardy Japanese species, with small leaves and black berries.

" *opaca*. American Holly.



One of the most ornamental of all evergreens is the Nordmann Fir, *Picea Nordmanniana*. Both its color and style of growth are handsome and certain to appeal to the eye. Its leaves are of a particularly rich dark green, the under surface being of a silvery tint. It is doubtful if a finer lot of plants than the frequently transplanted lot we are offering is obtainable.

JUNIPERUS. Juniper.

A most useful genus of evergreens, but one so mixed in nomenclature that it is most difficult to properly arrange them. We therefore list them in alphabetical order, irrespective of proper division. They rank among the hardiest evergreens.

Juniperus aurea. Douglas' Golden. A flat-topped, spreading variety, with lovely golden foliage.

- " *Chinensis*. Chinese. (8 to 10 ft.) Of free, upright growth.
- " *var. argentea*. Compact growth, silvery foliage.
- " *communis*. (6 to 8 ft.) Common upright Juniper.
- " *Hibernica*. Irish Juniper. (6 to 8 ft.)
- " *Japonica aurea*. Golden-tinted foliage.
- " *Neaboriensis*. Of pyramidal growth.
- " *pendula*. (6 to 8 ft.) A weeping form, of pretty appearance.
- " *prostrata*. (1 to 1½ ft.)
- " *Sabina*. (3 to 4 ft.) Of low, open-top growth, a pretty and desirable sort. Bright-green in color.
- " *Schottei*. (6 to 8 ft.)
- " *stricta*. (3 to 4 ft.) A silvery-blue sort, of dwarf, compact growth.
- " *suecica*. Swedish. (6 to 8 ft.)
- " *var. compacta*. (4 to 5 ft.)
- " *Virginiana*. Red Cedar. (30 to 40 ft.)
- " *var. alba spica*. White-tipped.
- " *var. aurea elegans*. Golden-tipped.
- " *var. glauca*. Bluish foliage.
- " *Waukegan*. Of almost trailing habit.

KALMIA. Mountain Laurel.

Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow-leaved. (3 to 4 ft.) The rosy-purple flowers come in the first days of June. Though smaller than the one following, these flowers are in denser clusters and showy.

- " *latifolia*. (6 to 8 ft.) Of stout growth and large foliage. The pinkish-white buds show quite white flowers when expanded. They are in their prime about the middle of June. Kalmias are useful for planting in woods or with Rhododendrons and Azaleas.

LIBOCEDRUS.

Libocedrus decurrens.

LIGUSTRUM. Privet.

Ligustrum Japonicum. Evergreen Privet. A thoroughly evergreen species, foliage shining-green.

MAGNOLIA.

Magnolia grandiflora. This grand evergreen is hardy at Philadelphia when planted in sheltered positions.

MAHONIA. Berberis.

Mahonia aquifolia. (3 to 4 ft.) The foliage, green in summer, changes to bronze in winter. Its clusters of yellow flowers expand early in spring.

- " *Japonica*. (3 to 4 ft.) The leaves are holly-like, large, deep-green, and do not change to bronze in winter.

PICEA. (*Abies*.) Fir.

See also *Abies*.

Picea Appolonica. (35 to 40 ft.) Resembling the Nordmann.

- " *balsamea*. Balsam Fir. (40 to 50 ft.) Well known for its odoriferous foliage.
- " *Cephalonica*. Grecian Silver Fir. (50 ft.) A choice sort. Leaves silvery-green.
- " *Cilicica*. (35 to 40 ft.) Approaching the well-known Nordmann Fir, but quite distinct and beautiful.
- " *concolor*. Colorado Fir. (30 to 40 ft.) A stately and beautiful sort. The foliage of this is of a silvery-green color. It is a fairly rapid grower, and is a most desirable sort for the lawn. Extremely hardy, and a good companion for the Colorado Blue Spruce.
- " *Nordmanniana*. Nordmann Fir. (35 to 40 ft.) One of the best of all. The foliage is of the darkest green, a color retained all winter. It forms a tree of beautiful proportions, and is quite hardy.
- " *numidica*. (35 to 40 ft.)
- " *pectinata*. European Silver Fir.
- " *Pichta*. Siberian Silver Fir.
- " *sub-alpina*. (25 to 30 ft.) In its pretty, soft foliage, it has a character entirely different from any other. Slow-growing.
- " *Veitchii*. Japanese. (40 to 50 ft.)

PINUS. Pine.

Pinus Austriaca. (40 to 50 ft.) Austrian Pine. Well known for its hardy character. A robust-grower, with long, stiff, dark-green leaves.

- " *Cembra*. Stone or Swiss Pine. (6 to 8 ft.) Where a dwarf pine of conical growth is required, this is the one to plant. Its growth is very slow.
- " *densiflora*. (30 to 40 ft.) A rapid-growing Japanese species, with rich-green foliage.
- " *excelsa*. Himalayan Pine. Lovely, long, drooping, silvery foliage.
- " *flexilis*. (30 to 40 ft.) A hardy, soft-foliaged pine, from Colorado.
- " *Mugho*. Dwarf Mountain Pine. Of compact, spreading growth; it keeps below four feet in height for many years.



To the right of the urn is seen a pretty specimen of the *Pinus cembra*, the Swiss or Stone Pine. It is a beautiful evergreen. At each side of the steps stands a handsome and very decorative *Salisburia*, better known as Maiden Hair Tree or Ginkgo.

Pinus resinosa. Red Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) A sturdy, heavy-growing pine, with soft, long needles.

" *rigida*. Pitch Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) The heavy growth and bright-green foliage call for ornamental planting.

" *Strobus*. White Pine. (40 to 50 ft.) This useful native species is very well known. The foliage is of a silvery-green. There is no prettier native pine; and it is not over particular as to situation.

" *var. compacta*. (3 to 4 ft.) A bushy, slow-growing variety.

" *sylvestris*. Scotch Pine. (30 to 35 ft.) This has silvery-colored leaves, which, with its hardiness and robust growth, causes it to be much planted.

RETINISPORA. Japanese Cedar.

Botanical authorities make all varieties of *Retinisporas* as belonging to one or the other of two species, *obtusa* and *pisifera*. Originating as they did in Japan, it is almost impossible to say certainly to which one to refer any kind, so we list them under the names we received them. *Retinisporas* are useful for planting as specimens or in groups when evergreens of medium size are needed.

Retinispora filifera. (15 to 20 ft.) Has slender, string-like, drooping shoots. Quite distinct from any other.

" *var. aurea*. (15 to 20 ft.) A golden form of the preceding.

" *lycopodoides*. (8 to 10 ft.) Distinct and pretty.

" *obtusa*. (20 to 25 ft.) A free-growing evergreen, of bright-green foliage.

" *var. compacta*. (5 to 6 ft.) A compact, beautiful form.

" *var. compacta aurea*. (5 to 6 ft.) Well distinguished by its golden foliage.

" *pisifera*. (20 to 25 ft.) An evergreen of tree-like character when mature. The underside of foliage is silvery.

" *pisifera aurea*. (15 to 20 ft.) Grows to a large size, and makes a nice tree of pyramidal outline. It is beautifully golden-tinted and of nice habit. It is a great favorite.

" *plumosa*. (15 to 20 ft.) Compact-growing, and makes a nice ornamental tree.

" *var. aurea*. (15 to 20 ft.) One of the best known and most valued of all, because of its golden color. It makes a compact growth of much beauty.

" *var. argentea*. Sparsely colored with white variegation.

" *squarrosa*. (15 to 20 ft.) This valued sort has steel colored foliage and makes a tufty, compact growth. It grows to a large size, but by pruning can be kept down to almost any size, as, in fact, can all *Retinisporas*.

RHODODENDRON.

Rhododendrons should have a light soil, well drained, and a position slightly shaded if possible. It pays to treat them well, and to go to some expense preparing the bed thoroughly.

Rhododendron maximum. Mountain Laurel. (8 to 12 ft.)

This species has light-pink, almost white, flowers, which come late, in July.

" *punctatum*. (4 to 6 ft.) A small-growing, hardy native, producing pale-rose flowers.

" *hybrids*. Extra good stock is fully described in fore part of book.

SCIADOPITYS. Umbrella Pine.

Sciadopitys verticillata. (25 to 30 ft.) Hardy and beautiful. Shining-green foliage, arranged in whorls.

TAXUS. Yew.

Taxus adpressa. Japanese Yew. (10 to 12 ft.) A bushy, spreading species, with short, very dark-green leaves. Distinct.

" *baccata*. English Yew. (30 to 40 ft.) Of large, open, spreading growth. Dark-green foliage. It makes a desirable hedge plant, as well as a specimen evergreen.

" *var. aurea*. Golden Yew.

" *var. elegantissima*. Golden-leaved.

" *var. Hibernica*. Irish Yew. (8 to 10 ft.) Of tall, slim growth and beautiful dark-green foliage, it is of great use to planters. As with all yews, it winters better when shaded from the sun during the cold months of winter.

" *var. Hibernica aurea*. Golden Irish Yew.

" *var. pyramidalis*. Has a habit of growth perceptibly more erect than the type.

" *var. Washingtoni*. (8 to 10 ft.) The foliage is tinged with variegation. The growth is dwarf and spreading.

THUJA. Arbor-vitæ.

Thuja occidentalis. American Arbor-vitæ. (10 to 12 ft.) Its tall, columnar growth fits it nicely for hedging and screening, as well as for single-specimen purposes. The following sorts are all varieties of it:

" *var. aurea*. George Peabody. (8 to 10 ft.) Lovely, golden-tipped foliage.

" *var. ericoides*. Heath-leaved. (6 to 8 ft.) The foliage is of heath-like appearance.

" *var. filifolia*. (8 to 10 ft.) Foliage somewhat crested.

" *var. globosa*. (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, globe-shaped; very slow grower.

Thuja occidentalis horizontalis. (6 to 8 ft.) The growth more spreading than usual.

" *var. Hoveyi*. (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, light-green foliage, round growth.

" *var. Little Gem*. (1 ft.) A dwarf among dwarfs.

" *var. Meehani*. Meehan's Golden. (6 to 9 ft.) Of broader growth than usual. Foliage tipped with gold.

" *var. pumila*. (3 to 4 ft.) Dwarf, rounded growth, rich-green color.

" *var. pyramidalis*. (10 to 12 ft.) Close-growing, fine green, columnar habit.

" *var. Sibirica*. Siberian. (6 to 9 ft.) Slow-growing, broad-spread, conical outline.

" *var. Sibirica variegata*. (6 to 9 ft.) Leaves slightly variegated.

" *var. spiralis*. (8 to 9 ft.) The growth is arranged in a somewhat twisted manner.

" *var. Tom Thumb*. (5 to 6 ft.) Very pretty, neat foliage; compact and dwarf.

" *var. Victoria*. (8 to 9 ft.) The edges of foliage tipped with white.

THUJOPSIS.

Thujopsis borealis. Nootka Sound Cypress. (20 to 30 ft.) Broad at base, and conical-growing. A beautiful evergreen from Oregon.

ULEX.

Ulex Europaea. Furze. (3 to 4 ft.) A prickly, odd-looking, spreading shrub, bearing yellow flowers.

YUCCA. Adam's Needle.

Yucca angustifolia. Rocky Mountain Yucca. (2 ft.) This sort has very narrow leaves and blooms before the others, in the second week of June.

" *filamentosa*. (2 ft.) The well-known garden Yucca, blooming towards the close of June. It is the best-known and most largely-planted of all Yuccas.

" *var. pendulifolia*. (2 ft.) A variety of the preceding, which has slender panicles of flowers and narrow, recurved leaves.

" *gloriosa*. (5 ft.) This is a desirable plant of tree Yucca. Variety *recurvifolia* has prettily recurved foliage.



A most popular evergreen is the Austrian Pine. It grows rapidly and looks well at all seasons.



All year round the *Yucca filamentosa* is attractive, and doubly so in summer, when it sends up tall stems completely covered with pretty, pure white, bell-shaped flowers.



The Japanese Kudzu Vine, or *Dolichos Japonicus*, grows a foot a day and is useful in many ways. It is well adapted for rapidly making a screen. The flowers are pretty, resembling in form those of the *Wistaria*, and they have a pleasing fragrance as well.

Vines and Climbers

ACTINIDIA.

Actinidia arguta. A strong-growing Japanese Vine, with rather large leaves, and bearing white, purple-centered flowers.

AKEBIA.

Akebia quinata. A rapid-growing, beautiful vine, bearing five-fingered leaves and plum-colored, sweet-scented flowers, which appear with the leaves towards the close of April. We consider it a splendid vine for covering porches, trellises, or for running over banks or barren spots.

AMPELOPSIS.

Ampelopsis bipinnata. A fast-growing vine.

" *Veitchii*. Japanese Ivy. (Self-climber.) Now well known as the best of all vines for clinging to walls of buildings, etc. Its rich crimson foliage in the fall is greatly admired.

" *Virginica* (*quinquefolia*). Virginia creeper. (Self-climber.) A most useful vine, too strong for dwellings, but excellent for walls and other places. The foliage is handsome in the fall.

ARISTOLOCHIA. Pipe Vine.

Aristolochia Siphon. Dutchman's Pipe. The common name comes from the resemblance of the flowers to an old-style pipe. The leaves are very large.

" *tomentosa*. This has smaller leaves, and does not present the strong growth of the other.

BERCHEMIA. Supple Jack.

Berchemia volubilis. This rapid climber is noted for its reddish bark and its supple, tough stems.

BIGNONIA. Trumpet Vine.

Bignonia capreolata. Evergreen. (Self-climber.)

" *grandiflora*. Chinese Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) This beautiful species bears large, yellowish-scarlet flowers. It is less rampant of growth than the next.

" *radicans*. Common Trumpet Vine. (Self-climber.) A most useful, strong-growing native vine, clinging tightly to whatever its growing shoots touch, and bearing clusters of scarlet flowers in July and Aug.

" *var. Thunbergii*. (Self-climber.) This has flowers more crimson-colored than *radicans*.

CELASTRUS. Staff Vine.

Celastrus articulatus. From Japan. Flowers and fruits when quite small. Very ornamental.

" *punctatus*. Rather less vigorous grower than the other.

" *scandens*. Our native Staff Vine, Bitter-sweet, etc. The scarlet fruit pods of all the species are highly ornamental.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis coccinea. A pretty, herbaceous sort, with bell-shaped, scarlet flowers.

" *Flammula*. Sweet Clematis. Blooms early in July.

" *paniculata*. A new introduction from Japan. It is a strong, rapid and vigorous grower, and in late summer it produces sheets of medium-sized, pure white flowers of the most pleasing fragrance. It is perfectly hardy and finely adapted for covering trellises or fences. The flowers expand towards the close of August.

" *Virginiana*. Wild Clematis. A strong, vigorous grower. White flowers in clusters, followed by feathery white seeds.

" *Vitalba*. English Clematis, Virgin's Bower. Of much resemblance to the last named, and like it, of extremely fast growth.

" *Viticella*. Flowers purple, about two inches in diameter.

" *var. Kermesina*. Flowers dark-red.

LARGE-FLOWERED CLEMATIS.

Azurea grandiflora. Lilac.

Bangholme Belle. White.

Duchess of Edinburgh. White; double.

Jackmanni. Rich violet-purple.

Lanuginosa Belisaire. Lavender.

Star of India. Reddish-plum.

DECUMARIA.

Decumaria barbara. A native vine, leaves large, shining-green; clusters of white flowers in June. Clings as *ivy* does.

DIOSCOREA. Chinese Yam.

Dioscorea Batatas. Cinnamon Vine. Well known, and much used because of its fast growth.

DOLICHOS. (*Pueraria*.) Kudzu Vine.

Dolichos Japonicus. An extremely fast-growing vine, with very large leaves, and bearing small racemes of rosy-purple, pea-shaped flowers towards the close of August.

EUONYMUS.

Euonymus radicans. This is a self-clinging vine, slow-growing until it gets well started. It clings to walls as ivy does.

" *var. variegatus*. Foliage variegated.

GELSEMIUM. Carolina Jasmine.

Gelsemium sempervirens. Though this lovely yellow-flowered vine will live out as far north as Philadelphia, it is partly injured, so that its flowering is uncertain.

HEDERA. Ivy.

Hedera Helix. English Ivy. The old, common ivy. This is hardy here, and does especially well when planted on the eastern or northern side of buildings, where it is free from the sun in winter.

" *var. Tree Form*. Grown as bushes on single stems. Several varieties with variegated leaves and black and yellow berries.

HYDRANGEA.

Hydrangea scandens. Climbing Hydrangea.

JASMINUM.

Jasminum nudiflorum. Yellow Jasmine. The beautiful yellow flowers expand as soon as winter disappears.

" *officinale*. Though known as the hardy white Jasmine, it will not stand north of Philadelphia without some shelter.

LONICERA. Honeysuckle.

Lonicera brachypoda. Japanese Evergreen.

" *var. aurea reticulata*. A golden-leaved, beautiful variety.

" *Halleana*. One of the fastest growers of all. Excellent where a rapid grower is wanted. The cream-colored flowers come late in June, and it blooms a little through the summer and freely in the fall.

Lonicera Sinensis. Chinese Honeysuckle. The foliage is reddish-green. The flower buds are red, white inside, as shown when expanded. Combines well alternated with the green-leaved kinds.

LYCIUM. Matrimony Vine.

Lycium Chinense. A neat, half-climbing plant, bearing small, light-pink flowers in summer, followed by berries which turn to a beautiful scarlet in the fall, when it is very ornamental.

MENISPERMUM. Moon Seed.

Menispermum Canadense. Bears clusters of small yellow flowers. Of rapid growth.

" *Dauricum*. Deep-green foliage; growth less strong than the other.

PERIPLOCA.

Periploca graeca. Silk Vine. Fast-growing, with shiny foliage; star-shaped, purple flowers, in June.

VITIS. Grape.

Vitis aestivalis. Wild Grape.

" *cordifolia*. Wild Grape.

" *heterophylla variegata*. Japanese ornamental-foliaged variety. Both leaves and berries are very pretty.

" *Labrusca*. Wild Grape.

" *riparia*. Wild Grape.

ROSES.**WISTARIA.** Glycine.

Wistaria frutescens. Native species. The purplish-white racemes expand towards the close of May, later than the Chinese.

" *magnifica*. Of much resemblance to the *frutescens*, but the flowers are in rather larger bunches and are lighter.

" *multijuga*. Japanese. This bears racemes of flowers two to three feet in length and of light-purple color. Flowers at the close of May.

" *var. alba* is a pure white-flowered sort.

" *Sinensis*. Chinese. Purplish-white flowers borne in May.

" *var. alba*. White-flowered.

POTTED VINES

Special attention is directed to our stock of Potted Vines. We grow them with more care than is customary. Many plants are carefully staked and trained, and all are of extra value. They can be transplanted easily; in fact, can be moved with success all through the summer months. Their use insures highly satisfactory results.



Trained over a stone wall the Hall's Honeysuckle, *Lonicera Halleana*, gives a hedge effect which pleases the eye. This plant is one of the most popular of all the Honeysuckles.



Even when winter yet lingers the pretty yellow flowers of the *Jasminum nudiflorum* appear. The white-flowering type is also handsome. Both are vines, yet can be trained like the one illustrated.



Could anything be much prettier or more appropriate than the covering of Virginia Creeper, *Ampelopsis Virginica*, on this summer house? A striking effect can be made by adding the *Clematis paniculata*, which lends handsome flowers to the general effect.



An unsightly tree has been made an object of great beauty by training over it the *Actinidia*, a rapid-growing Japanese vine, which is very ornamental and well adapted for making a quick screen. The effect is greatly heightened by the *Clematis paniculata* in the foreground and by the border of hardy perennials.

Hedge Plants

Directions for Planting

SOIL.—In planting hedges, care should be taken to secure a quantity of good top-soil with which to fill in about the roots of the plants. This is especially the case when evergreen hedges are to be planted, as they require a great deal of nourishment to keep them healthy and of a good, rich color. Well-rotted stable manure should also be worked in the trench with the soil. Do not cramp the roots in a small, narrow trench; dig a good, wide one so that the roots can be spread out flat and still not touch the sides of it.

MANURE.—After the trees are planted, put a coating of manure on the surface of the soil around the plants, covering all the earth that has been disturbed in the planting. This mulch should be left on for a year, and finally worked into the ground.

EVERGREENS, running in size from 12 to 24 inches, can be planted about 8 to 12 inches apart in the rows; but the larger sizes, from 2½ to 3½ feet, must be set about 18 inches apart. They should be pruned when planted; it tends to make the plants more bushy, making the shapening of the hedge an easy matter afterwards.

DECIDUOUS PLANTS.—The distance these should be set apart will depend mainly upon the character of the plants purchased. One- and two-year-old seedlings or cuttings should be set about six inches apart, though if planted in a double row they may be set 8 inches apart. Bushy transplanted stock in sizes from 2 to 3 feet may be set 12 inches apart, or if in double rows, 15 inches apart. Larger plants should be set according to their size.

DOUBLE-ROW HEDGES.—These are made where a very thick and dense hedge is required, and they make much the best hedges under any condition. The plants are set in two rows, each row about 6 to 9 inches apart, according to the size of the plant used, and the plants from 6 to 15 inches apart in the rows.

OUR PLANTS are particularly fine for hedging purposes, especially those marked "Trans." These, if set out as directed, and cut back to within a few inches of the ground, will push up strong stems and form a very thick, bushy hedge. They will make a good, strong hedge if not pruned back at once, but we always advise pruning as being the best plan in the end. The seedling plants will also make good hedges in time, though naturally not as soon as the transplanted stock. They must be cut to the ground as soon as planted, and if cut back again the second year they will make even a stouter hedge. These plants are particularly useful when it is intended to plant double rows. Strong-growing plants like the Honey Locust, Osage Orange, and Buckthorn, are nearly always sold as seedling plants, it being seldom that transplanted stock is used.

EVERGREENS.

A tall, slender evergreen hedge is best formed of the American Arbor-vitæ. For a dense, bushy hedge, either the Hemlock or Norway Spruce can be used, the former being the most graceful and is especially suitable for location in dry and stony ground,—in fact, it quite objects to a wet soil.

Box edging is the accepted plant for bordering walks,—especially those in old-fashioned gardens and formal gardening.

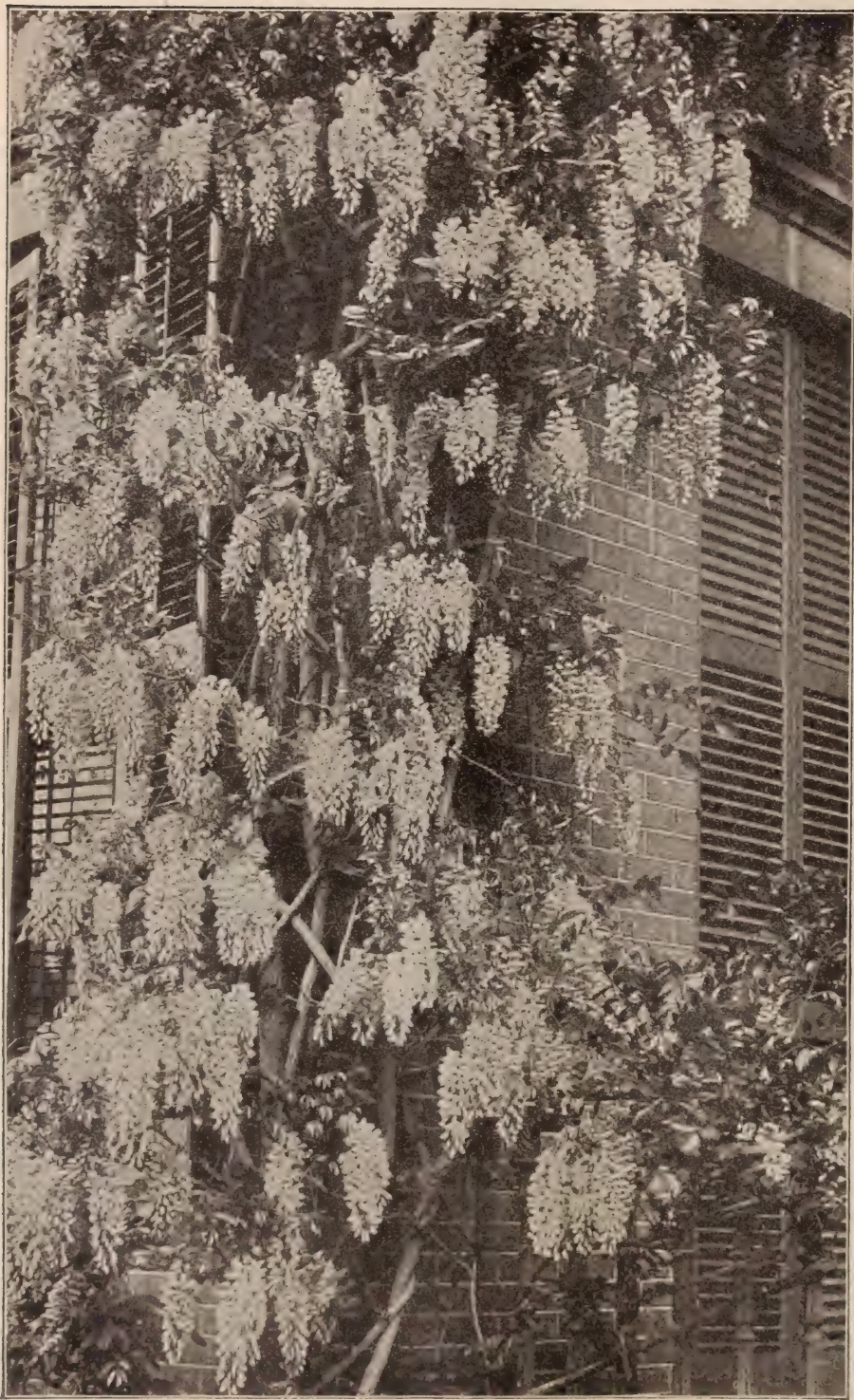
DECIDUOUS.

Althaea. These plants make one of the most beautiful flowering hedge plants, blooming at a season when few other plants are in flower. The large Hollyhock-like flowers make a very attractive appearance, especially when the hedge is composed of different varieties.

Barberry, Purple-leaved. Maintains a beautiful, dark-red color till late autumn.

" **Thunberg.** Of all deciduous shrubs, we know of none that we would recommend as highly for a low, dwarf hedge, as we do this. The twigs and branches are quite spreading, and they are completely covered with small thorns. The plant grows extremely thick right from the ground, frequently sending strong shoots from the collar. It will not make a hedge of more than 3 or 4 feet in height in many years. It requires little pruning to keep it in shape. The leaves are small, light-green, and towards fall assume a brilliant scarlet color. The berries also turn bright-scarlet when they are ripe.

Beech, European. The European Beech is used quite as much as the American, and it has the additional advantage of being more twiggy and of holding its



A vine of much beauty is the Chinese White-flowered Wistaria. A place should be found for it on every property. It is just as useful for growing on fences or walls as on the house.

dead leaves throughout the winter. On this account it makes more of a screen in the winter than any other deciduous hedge plant. The Beech should be sheared as often as necessary in order to keep it bushy, and when planted it should be cut to the ground several times in order to make it thick at the bottom.

Buckthorn. While being used as an ornamental hedge, it is perhaps in greater demand for hedging around farms and large places. It makes a very stiff and solid hedge, and if cut back to the ground several times after planting, it becomes very thick at the bottom. It is extremely hardy, and is in great demand on this account in the northern and north-western States.

Hawthorn, Cockspur. The numerous, long thorns of this species, and the broad, ornamental foliage, make it a very desirable hedge plant. We recommend it highly.

Honey Locust. This is also used largely for farm hedges, and being one of the hardiest plants it is in great demand in the very cold States. The stems are very prickly, and it is one of the best defensive hedges.

Hornbeam, American. This resembles the American Beech very much, but it is not as strong a grower, and it is, perhaps, a better hedge on this account. It makes a good, hardy hedge anywhere in the United States.

Osage Orange. This is the well-known Osage hedge plant used so extensively throughout the Middle and Southern States. By careful pruning, it makes a

strong, defensive hedge that will turn cattle. It is largely used on farms and along roadways. The transplanted plants are particularly suitable for filling in vacancies in established hedges, as well as for new ones, and will make an early effect.

Privet, Californian. Of all ornamental hedge plants, this is the most highly prized. If cut to the ground one or two years after planting it makes a very thick hedge right from the bottom, sending up many strong shoots. The leaves are a rich-green, and will remain on the plants up to Christmas, and if they are a little sheltered they will keep green almost all winter. This is especially the case if the hedge has attained some age and has frequently been trimmed. Though it is a strong grower it can be kept to a low size by frequent trimming. We illustrate on page 35 a hedge of the California Privet that shows what a neat and ornamental hedge it will make. At Newport, R. I., there are a great many hedges of this plant that are 6 and 7 feet in height, which have been trimmed flat on the sides, so that they look like a solid green wall. It seems to thrive particularly well near the seacoast; and the Privet Hedges at Newport are one of the great attractions. Drought does not seem to injure it in any way. We know of a hedge that is planted close beside a row of large Silver Maples, yet it seems to thrive.

Tamarisk. For a seashore hedge this seems quite as good as the Privet, and is much more unique. Its feathery foliage makes a very pretty effect; and the growth is quite rapid. Must be pruned regularly while young.



Privet Hedge.



Great masses of delightfully fragrant flowers and rapidity of growth combine to make the *Clematis paniculata* a very popular vine.

Fruit Trees, Small Fruits *and* Nuts

In making up our fruit lists it has been our aim to catalogue only those varieties which have given universal satisfaction. We are often able to supply large-sized trees of bearing age, from which immediate results can be obtained, following their establishment in their new location. There is but little difficulty in transplanting these trees, and, if they are pruned at the time of planting and set in good, rich soil, they will gain a good root-hold the first year.

STANDARD APPLES.

SUMMER.

Early Harvest. Ripens in July, and is very productive. Fruit is small, straw-color; flesh white, with fine flavor, rather acid.

Red Astrachan. Tree an abundant and regular bearer. It is of good quality, and a handsome dessert apple. Fruit of medium size, almost entirely covered with deep-crimson, with greenish-yellow streaks. Flesh white, crisp, moderately juicy, with an agreeable, rich, acid flavor. August.

Sweet Bough. Of best quality, perhaps only second to the Early Harvest. It is not quite as good for cooking, being too sweet, but it is an excellent table apple. Fruit medium-sized, pale greenish-yellow. Flesh white, very tender and crisp, with a rich, sweet, sprightly flavor. Trees bear abundantly. August.

Yellow Transparent. Medium size, yellow, almost transparent. Flesh tender, juicy, crisp and sub-acid. August.

AUTUMN.

Duchess of Oldenburg. The tree is a young and abundant bearer. Fruit large, streaked with red and yellow. Flesh tender and juicy, with a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Esteemed for dessert purposes. September.

Fall Pippin. Considered the first of autumn apples in the Middle States. Its beauty, large size and delicious flavor, for the table or for cooking, render it very popular. Skin yellowish-green, with a tinge of brownish-blush on one side. Flesh white, tender and mellow, with a rich, aromatic flavor. October.

Gravenstein. Large, flat, angular apple, with a pale, waxen-yellow skin, streaked and dotted with crimson and orange. Good bearer and fine quality. One of the best fall apples. September and October.

Maiden's Blush. Fruit medium-sized, with a delicate, waxen appearance, pale lemon-yellow, with a brilliant crimson cheek. Flesh white, tender and pleasant, sub-acid. October.

Rambo. Good, vigorous sort, and quite productive. Fruit medium size, yellowish-white, streaked and marbled yellow and red. Flesh tender, rich, mild sub-acid. October.

Smokehouse. An old and popular apple. Fruit medium to large, skin yellow, shaded and splashed with crimson, and sprinkled with large gray and brown spots. Flesh yellowish, firm, juicy, crisp, and rich sub-acid flavor. Valued for culinary uses. September and October.

Wealthy. Good, vigorous, hardy apple. Fruit medium, with yellow shaded with deep, rich-crimson skin. Flesh white, fine-grained, tender, and juicy. Flavor lively, vinous, sub-acid. October and November.

WINTER.

Baldwin. Probably the best-known apple now in cultivation. The fruit is large, bright-red. Flesh crisp, juicy and rich. The tree is very productive. December to March.

Ben Davis. A very desirable variety, on account of its productiveness. Fruit large and very handsome, striped with red and yellow. It is of good quality, and the fruit can be kept throughout the winter.

Fallwater. This is enormously productive. Skin yellowish-green, shaded with dull-red. Flesh greenish-white, juicy, crisp, rather tender, pleasant sub-acid flavor. Winter.

Grimes Golden Pippin. A medium-sized apple, sometimes quite large. Golden-yellow. Flesh crisp, tender and juicy. Tree a hardy, vigorous grower and very productive. Winter.

King. Fruit large, striped and splashed with crimson. Flesh rather coarse but juicy, with a rich, aromatic flavor. December to March.

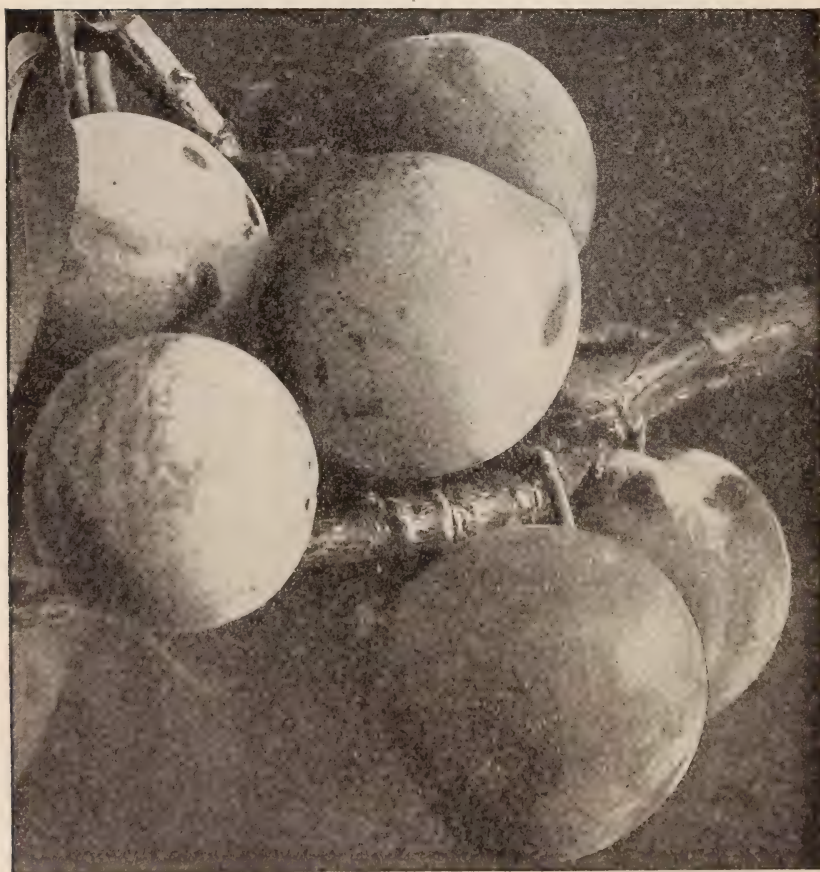
Northern Spy. Handsomely striped with red. Flavor rich, aromatic, mild sub-acid, fine. Keeps through winter and late into spring. Preserves its flavor remarkably. Winter.

Rhode Island Greening. Fruit large and greenish-yellow when ripe. Flesh crisp and tender, with a rich, acid flavor. November to February.

Roxbury Russet. The tree is a prodigious bearer, and the fruit keeps until late spring. Fruit medium size, dull-green, covered with brownish-yellow russet. Flesh greenish-white, moderately juicy, with a rather rich, sub acid flavor. Winter.



Crawford's Early is one of the most popular of the Peaches.



Japanese Plums have a feature especially worthy of note. They successfully resist the attacks of insects which reduce the crops of the European varieties. Abundance, the variety illustrated, and Wickson, are two very good kinds.

Smith's Cider. This is a fine market apple. Medium size, striped red. Flesh juicy, crisp and sub-acid. Abundant bearer. December to March.

Winesap. Medium size, flesh yellowish, firm, crisp, with a rich, sub-acid flavor. Good keeper and a nice baking variety. December.

Yellow Bellflower. Large, handsome, and excellent winter apple. Skin smooth, pale, lemon-yellow, sometimes with a blush. Flesh tender, juicy, and crisp, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor. Winter.

York Imperial. This is a very good keeper. Medium size, yellow, shaded with red. Flesh firm, juicy and sub-acid. Winter.

CRAB APPLES.

Crab apples are chiefly grown for cooking purposes, and can always be depended on for giving a good crop. They are not such large growers as the common apple, and can therefore be raised in small yards.

Red Siberian. Small, about an inch in diameter, round, yellow, with a scarlet cheek. September and October.

Transcendent. This sort is immensely productive. Fruit yellow striped with red. September and October.

Van Wyck. (Brier Sweet.) Large, round conical; whitish, shaded light-red. Flesh yellowish, very sweet, moderately juicy, good. Autumn.

Yellow Siberian. Medium, round, golden yellow. Vigorous grower. September.

APRICOTS.

The majority of people hesitate to plant the apricot, thinking that it does not do well in this part of the country. If planted out in good soil, it will fruit enough for family use, and in this section of the country it is hardy.

Breda. Medium-sized, reddish-orange, with a dark purplish cheek. Sweet, pleasant flavor. Hardy and very productive.

Moorpark. An old English variety. Fruit large, nearly round, with deep orange-red cheek, quite juicy, with a rich, high flavor.

BLACKBERRIES.

Blackberries, while less space may be allowed if room is not abundant to give the best results, should be planted in rows from 6 to 8 feet apart, setting the plants about 2 feet in the running rows. The straggling habit of this plant could be prevented by pinching back the young shoots during the summer, first allowing them to make about 2 or 3 feet of growth. Laterals will follow, and these may again be shortened. Cut out old canes after they have borne fruit, always depending on new growth to furnish the next crop.

Erie. Canes very hardy, a strong grower and enormously productive. Berry large, of excellent quality and very firm.

Kittatinny. A strong grower; canes very hardy and productive. Fruit large, rich glossy black, moderately firm, juicy, rich, sweet, excellent. Ripens early and continues a long time.

Wilson's Early. A hardy and productive variety. Fruit large, black, and very sweet. A very early sort.

BUTTERNUT. See Juglans. (Trees.)

CHERRIES.

Many planters fail in transplanting the Cherry, because they either do not prune the trees or they allow them to bloom the first year. Both exhaust the sap in the tree before the roots start out and produce a fresh supply. If transplanted in the fall, it should be early, in order that they may become established before the winter sets in, and if in the spring, before the buds push out.

SWEET.

Black Eagle. Fruit large, heart-shaped. Skin deep-purple, or nearly black. Flesh deep-purple, tender, with a rich, highly flavored juice, superior to the old Black Heart. Early in July.

Black Tartarian. Fruit large, heart-shaped, nearly or quite black. Flesh dark, half-tender, with a peculiar liver-like consistency, rich, with a very fine, mild flavor. Middle of June.

Coe's Transparent. Fruit medium, pale-amber. Flesh tender and melting, with a sweet and excellent flavor. Early.

Elkhorn. Large, heart-shaped, dark-red, becoming nearly black. Flesh juicy, rich and sweet. Very early.

Gov. Wood. A very productive variety. Fruit large, light-yellow, shaded and marbled with bright-red. Flesh nearly tender, juicy, sweet, rich and delicious. Middle of June.

Ida. An abundant bearer; fruit rather large, color pale whitish-yellow, considerably mottled with red; flesh tender, juicy, rich and of the best quality. Seed very small. Ripens in early June.

May Duke. Very productive. Fruit large, dark red, juicy, sub-acid, rich. Ripens a long time in succession. June.

Napoleon Bigarreau. A heart-shaped variety. Fruit is pale-yellow or amber in color, spotted and shaded with deep-red; flesh firm. Productive and late.

Rockport. A good bearer. Fruit large, bright-red, shaded with pale-amber. Flesh firm, juicy, sweet, rich, with an excellent flavor. Ripens early in June, just before May Duke.

Schmidt's Bigarreau. Very large fruit and of excellent quality and productiveness. Fruit deep-black, flesh dark, tender, very juicy, fine flavor. July.

Windsor. One of the best of the late varieties. Fruit large, liver-colored. Flesh remarkably firm, and of fine quality. July.

Yellow Spanish. Very productive. Fruit large, pale-yellow, with a bright-red cheek. Flesh firm, juicy and delicious. End of June.

SOUR.

Early Richmond. This is what is known as the Sour or Pie Cherry. A prodigious bearer, rarely failing to produce a large and full crop. It does not grow quite as large as the Sweet Cherries, but it commences to bear at a younger age. Fruit rather above medium in size, dark-red, almost black when fully ripe. Fresh, juicy, rich, acid. Last of June.

English Morello. Large, dark-red, nearly black, tender, juicy, acid, rich. Valuable for preserving.

Montmorency. An excellent sour cherry, having large, red fruit, which ripens late. Exceedingly prolific and good for canning and preserving.

CHESTNUT. See *Castanea*. (Trees.)

CURRENTS.

The currant is very easily grown and seldom fails to bear heavily. The plants should be set 2 feet apart, having the rows 3 feet wide to allow for cultivating. It is advisable to see that all old wood is removed in order to encourage young vigorous shoots. Fruit is borne on two-year-old wood. The currant is partial to a little shade.

The Black Currant makes excellent tarts and preserves. The Cherry has large berries and bunches, and is very desirable. The fruit of Fay's Prolific is large and is on a long bunch.

Black Naples.

White Crape.

Cherry. Red.

Fay's Prolific. Red.

Perfection. A new currant of great merit. Large, bright-red fruit, very productive and a healthy and vigorous grower. \$1.00 each; \$10.00 per doz.

FILBERT. See *Corylus*. (Shrubs.)

GOOSEBERRIES.

To obtain the best results from gooseberries they should be planted in a deep, rich soil and from time to time thinned of all old wood, thus encouraging the growth of young fruiting wood. In transplanting they should be set from 2 to 3 feet apart.

Columbus. A new American seedling of the English type. Large size, oval in form, skin greenish-yellow; of the finest quality. Plant a strong, robust grower. Foliage large and glossy.

Downing. Fruit roundish-oval, whitish-green, skin smooth, flesh rather soft and juicy.

Industry. Large, oval, dark-red, rich and agreeable. This is one of the best foreign gooseberries ever introduced.

Red Jacket. All efforts to grow English Gooseberries in this country having proved unsuccessful, propagators have been trying for years to improve our American sorts. The Red Jacket is the product of these experiments, and the results in fruiting it have been so gratifying that it is now recognized as the best of its class.

Smith's Improved. An American variety. The fruit is larger than its parent, light- or yellowish-green, somewhat oval in form, moderately firm, and of excellent quality. Vigorous grower.

JUNE BERRY. See *Amelanchier*. (Shrubs.)

GRAPES.

Grapes like a good, rich soil and a sunny situation. Annual pruning is desirable, the extent being measured by the manner in which they are to be trained. It is sufficient in pruning to leave two or three buds of the past season's growth.

BLACK VARIETIES.

Barry. (Roger's No. 43.) Bunch large, but rather short. Berries large, delicate, sweet, and tender. Vine vigorous and productive. Ripens with Concord.

Campbell's Early. Clusters very large and compact. Berries large, often an inch or more in diameter, black, skin thin. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous. Flesh rather firm, but tender and of equal consistency, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Ripens early and keeps well.

Concord. Probably the best-known and most largely-grown of all grapes. Bunch large; berries sweet, tender, and juicy. Medium early. It is very productive and always reliable.

Moore's Early. A strong grower and moderately prolific. Bunch medium; berry large, flesh pulpy, and of good quality. One of the first to ripen.

Wilder. (Roger's No. 4.) A very hardy and vigorous vine, and a prolific bearer. It ripens about the same time as the Concord. Bunch large and compact; flesh tender, sweet and juicy.

Worden. Bunch large, compact; berries larger than Concord, and it ripens a few days earlier; excellent flavor.

RED AND PURPLE VARIETIES.

Brighton. Bunch large and well formed; berries above medium to large. Excellent flavor. Ripens early, with the Delaware.

Catawba. Bunch medium in size and shouldered. Berries large, coppery-red, becoming purple. Flesh juicy, sweet, and aromatic. Late September.

Delaware. This variety is probably as well known as the Concord. Bunches of medium size and compact; berries small, light-red, sweet, with a musky aroma. Very early.

Salem. (Roger's No. 53.) Bunches large and compact; berries large and darker in color than Catawba; flesh tender, juicy, and sweet; ripens after the Delaware.

WHITE VARIETIES.

Duchess. Bunch medium and compact; berries medium; skin thick; flesh tender, juicy, sweet, and in quality ranks as best. Very vigorous and productive; ripens before the Concord.

Green Mountain. An excellent, white variety. Berry medium size, greenish-white, with a sweet, rich flavor. Free from mildew.

Martha. A very productive variety; bunch medium, not very compact; berries large; flesh similar to Concord, perhaps a little sweeter; ripens a few days earlier than Concord.

Niagara. The most popular grape of recent production. It is a very strong grower, and does not seem as much subject to mildew as many of the other sorts. We find it particularly desirable for Eastern Pennsylvania. Bunches large, compact; berries large; skin thin, but tough; flesh slightly pulpy, tender, and sweet. It has somewhat of a foxy odor before it is fully ripened; but when mature this is lost to a great extent; ripens with Concord.

Pocklington. This is a strong and vigorous grower; bunch medium; berry large; flesh pulpy, juicy, and of fair quality; ripens after the Concord.

HAZEL-NUT. See Corylus.

PEACHES.

Peaches do well in all situations, except low, damp ones, and even in these they succeed for a time. It is a mistaken idea some have that they do not thrive in this district. Few fruits give more satisfaction for the time it lasts than a peach tree. The tree should be well pruned when transplanted.

EARLY.

Amsden's June. Medium size; skin white, nearly covered with purple; flesh juicy and sweet. July.

Champion. A new, early peach, large, handsome, creamy white, with red cheek. Sweet, rich, juicy, free stone.

Hale's Early. Medium size; flesh white, of good quality. Middle of August.

Troth's Early. Well known in market as a good, red, early sort. Early August.

Yellow St. John. A large, round, orange-yellow peach, with deep-red cheek. Juicy and sweet; yellow flesh. Middle of July.

MEDIUM.

Crawford's Early. A very fine, large, yellow peach. Tree exceedingly prolific. Early September.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek, juicy and of high quality; flesh yellow and melting. Early September.

Morris White. Medium size; creamy-white, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Middle of September.

Mountain Rose. Large, round; skin white, partly covered with dark-red; flesh white and very good. Early September.

Oldmixon. Large; white and red; flesh pale and juicy. A very productive and valuable variety. Middle of September.



Peach Tree Before Pruning



Peach Tree Properly Pruned after Planting

LATE.

Chair's Choice. Large size; yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, yellow and of good quality. Good bearer. Late.

Crawford's Late. An excellent yellow peach; very large and productive. Late September.

Salway. Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh deep yellow, sweet and juicy. One of the best late peaches.

Stump the World. A handsome red and white sort. Good size and quality. Very productive. End of September.

Ward's Late. An excellent late peach. Flesh nearly white; excellent flavor. Late September.

STANDARD PEARS.

SUMMER.

Bartlett. One of the most popular pears. Large, buttery and melting, with a rich, musky flavor. Early September.

Clapp's Favorite. An excellent and very productive sort. Fruit large; skin thin, pale lemon-yellow, with bright-red cheek; flesh white, fine-grained, juicy and sweet. It should be gathered about one week before maturing and allowed to ripen in the dark. It ripens two weeks before the Bartlett. August.

AUTUMN.

Belle Lucrative. Large, melting and sweet, with a perfumed flavor. September.

Beurre d'Anjou. Fruit large, greenish-yellow, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with pale-crimson; flesh white, melting and juicy. One of the best for cultivating in Eastern Pennsylvania, and it can be generally relied on to bear a good crop. October.

Frederick Clapp. Above medium in size, clear lemon yellow; flesh melting, flavor rich. October.

Howell. Fruit rather large; light, waxy-yellow, thickly sprinkled with very small dots; flesh white, juicy, melting. September.

Kieffer. A very vigorous-growing sort, which seems to thrive everywhere. It produces fruit of large size; skin rich, golden-yellow, sprinkled thickly with small dots; flesh slightly coarse, juicy and melting. It bears early and abundantly. It should not be allowed to over-bear; and to get the best quality of fruit, it should be ripened in the dark. Good for preserving. October.

Seckel. An abundant bearer, though it does not commence to bear as early as some other varieties. It ripens gradually, in the house, from the end of August until the end of October. Known to all on account of its juiciness and sweet flavor.

Sheldon. Medium to large, cinnamon-brown. Flesh a little coarse, but very melting and juicy, with an excellent flavor. October.

Vermont Beauty. Described as an abundant, early bearer and very productive. Fruit of medium size; skin yellow, nearly covered with carmine; flesh melting, sprightly, juicy, and of the best quality. It has an excellent flavor. Is one of the most beautiful pears in its general appearance. October.

Worden Seckel. A seedling of Seckel, but larger than its parent, though having the same fine flavor and flesh as it. A good keeper. October.

WINTER.

Duchess d'Angouleme. A fine pear, of very large size; skin greenish-yellow. A very rich, fine flavor. October and November.

Josephine de Malines. Medium to large. Pale, straw color; flesh rose-colored and of the finest quality, having a perfumed flavor.

Lawrence. A desirable winter variety. It is an early and abundant bearer. Fruit medium size; lemon-yellow; flesh white, juicy, melting and sweet. It can very easily be kept until the first of February. November.

DWARF PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou. October.

Clapp's Favorite. Middle of August.

Duchess d'Angouleme. End of October.

Kieffer. October.

Lawrence. Winter.

Seckel. September and October.

PERSIMMON. See Diospyros. (Trees.)

PLUMS.

Bradshaw. Large and early; dark violet-red, juicy and good. Very productive. Last of August.

German Prune. Medium size; blue, juicy, rich, fine. Tree vigorous and very productive. September.

Imperial Gage. Medium size; greenish, juicy, rich, and delicious. Tree a strong grower and very productive. Middle of August.

Lombard. Medium size; violet-red; flesh yellow and juicy. A strong grower and bears well. September.

Reine Claude. Large size, and of fine flavor; green. Hangs long on tree. Middle to end of September.

JAPANESE PLUMS.

The Japanese Plums are of comparatively recent introduction, but they have been found very successful and are now being largely planted. This is especially the case in Eastern Pennsylvania, where plums have hitherto almost universally failed. They are extremely productive, are of excellent quality, and the trees are very hardy and vigorous. Though they are more or less attacked here by the Curculio, it does not seem to injure them, and the fruit matures in perfect condition.

Abundance. Very large; lemon-yellow, nearly over-spread with bright-cherry; flesh orange-yellow, melting, rich and highly perfumed. It is an abundant and annual bearer. August.

Burbank. Very similar to Abundance, but of deeper color, and ripening later in the season. Fruit large; color cherry-red; flesh deep-yellow; very sweet. Tree a vigorous grower, and usually begins to bear the second year after being transplanted. Last of August.

Wickson. Probably the best of all the Japanese Plums. It is a sturdy, upright grower, productive; fruit handsome, deep maroon-red; flesh fine; will keep two weeks after it is ripe.

PECAN. See Carya. (Trees.)

QUINCE.

The Quince needs good, moist, cool, well-drained soil to grow in.

Orange. Though many new varieties have been introduced in recent years, this sort is still considered the best of all. It is a good grower, very productive, and the fruit is of the largest size.

RASPBERRIES.

Raspberries are often said to "run out," but with attention to enriching the ground, keeping the soil cool, and cutting out of weak canes, to strengthen the others, the good old kinds are as good yet as many of the newer ones. Although generally unnecessary, some think it pays to cover the canes in winter, either by tying with straw or bending down and covering with a few inches of earth.

Columbian. A very strong, vigorous grower, hardy, and very productive. Fruit of large size and excellent quality. We confidently recommend this variety to all planters requiring a good dark-red raspberry.

Cuthbert. Hardy, sweet, and productive. Deep-crimson.

Golden Queen. Large, firm berry, amber color, and of good quality. Remarkably productive.

Gregg. One of the best of the Black Caps. Fruit large and of good quality.

SHELLBARK HICKORY. See Carya. (Trees.)

STRAWBERRIES.

Beder Wood. For home use. Very early and immensely productive. The fruit is large, conical, bright-red color, and of excellent quality.

Gandy. In size and firmness it is all that can be desired, and in vigor of plant and growth it is eminently satisfactory. The berries are large, very uniform in size and shape, of bright crimson color, handsome and showy, very firm and of good quality.

Nick Ohmer. "For market, for home use, or for exhibition. Healthy, vigorous grower, and productive. Mammoth size, beautiful in form and color and of excellent quality."

McKinley. Remarkable for size, shape, color and quality. Berry large, roundish, inclining to conical, but sometimes flattened or cox-combed; color crimson; flesh firm, and quality very good. The plant is vigorous, healthy, and a great yielder; flowers bi-sexual or perfect. Season medium to late. For garden and market culture.

Clyde. Has given satisfaction in all parts of the country. As large as Bubach, nearly, or quite, a week earlier and very much firmer. The plant is very vigorous and healthy. The foliage is light-green in color, berries scarlet. Its strong plants, with an abundance of long roots which penetrate the soil deeper than most varieties, enable it to withstand drought well. It is very productive. Season early.

Marshall. Large size and fine flavor. The berries are uniformly large, dark-crimson when fully ripe, handsome and good. The plant is strong and luxuriant, but hardly productive enough in ordinary field culture, needing the rich soil and careful culture of the home garden, given which it will prove very satisfactory. Admirable for table use. Mid-season.

Sharpless. Berries large and irregular; flavor excellent; productive. Mid-season.

Brandywine. The berries are large, roundish-conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid. Fine aromatic flavor. Plant remarkably vigorous, large, healthy, hardy and productive; succeeds on any soil. The berries color all over evenly and retain their large size to the last; every berry comes to maturity. Mid-season to late.

Pot-grown strawberries are supplied at the foregoing prices usually only in mid-summer and fall—at times in spring. Strong, rooted runners in fall and spring.

WALNUT. See Juglans. (Trees.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

ASPARAGUS.

Plant asparagus one foot apart if possible, have the bed a few inches lower than the surrounding surface. Then, from year to year, as the crowns grow, add an inch or two of rich soil to the bed. The plants delight in rich food.

Conover's Colossal. Barr's Mammoth. Palmetto.

RHUBARB.

Good, strong clumps, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10.

How to Plan a Hardy Perennial Garden

Being both a permanent and important feature of any planting, the planning of a Hardy Perennial garden should be taken up with care. Sometimes these are known as old-fashioned gardens, and as such have an additional charm. Consideration should be given the arrangement, for it is not, as in the use of annuals, calculated for a season only, but for a period as long as attention is given the stock. With this fact in mind one is readily willing to spend plenty of time and thought upon the details. Understand that we do not wish to condemn annuals. They are so useful in many ways that this would not be fair. They can be used in connection with Hardy Perennial beds to great advantage, serving the purpose of brightening them up, especially during the first season. Herbaceous plantings improve with age, and in some cases the first season does not give a good indication of the charming effects that will be produced the succeeding year.



Hardy Lilies should occupy a prominent position in every garden.

A harmonious relation of color, form and surroundings should be secured. The effort to attain this end should not result in a monotonous appearance. The attempt to obtain harmony must not be carried out to the extent of creating an effect that is tame. Variety surely is the spice of horticultural life, though an excessive amount is tiresome and lacking in force. A poor arrangement of colors has the tendency, as the bright editor of a popular ladies' journal puts it, "to cause the plants to fairly shriek at each other." This error is quite common to many plantings, however.

These plants are unconventional in their habit of growth. This feature is one of their greatest charms and makes them appeal so strongly to lovers of the art of nature, yet its principle is not thoroughly understood, or if it be, it is not applied in enough cases. With such a characteristic it is but logical that all strikingly formal lines should be avoided in the arrangement. The most pleasing results are obtained by massing in a natural manner in large borders, etc., or by planting in smaller beds or borders just as the surroundings suggest. Describe conditions and we will be pleased to give more specific information. The best plan by far is to have the scheme of planting well in mind before the actual work is taken up. Upon this matter we have a few words in another chapter.

Study the heights of the varieties—it is not well to place a tall one in the foreground and one of dwarf nature in the rear of a bed—and arrange the colors so that they will not conflict. Some bloom can be secured in succession from early spring until late frost, as one of the great merits of these plants is that they flower at varying periods.

Our experience is at the command of all persons who wish more specific information. It is our desire to be of service, and no one should ever hesitate to apply to us for advice or suggestions.

System demands that the work be planned in advance. The character of such arrangement should be definite and future delays and misunderstandings thus rendered of rare occurrence.

In plantings of any extent it is well to use a practical working plan. We can prepare this, and the cost would not be of great consequence, especially if the benefits derived would be considered.

Our Landscape Department makes a special feature of preparing plans for the arrangement of Hardy Perennials. It does not adhere to any set style, it does not offer stereotyped designs, but makes each plan to best suit the purpose for which it is intended. Each is given individual study, and whether but a rough draft or finished blue print, it will be found to have in it all the essentials that only thought and experience can give. Our charges depend upon the time taken and work and study involved, and they will never be found out of proportion to the good results secured through the aid of a practical plan.

Proper Planting Season

As soon as the frost leaves the ground in spring, which is usually about March 15th, and the soil is rid of the pasty constituency which usually follows spring thaws, it is quite safe to plant hardy perennials, and we might add that the sooner done the better for the majority of plants.

April is perhaps the most popular planting month, but the work can be safely done almost all summer long, with good stock and perfect handling.

Some kinds of plants should be moved at a specific time—the lilies, for instance. These should be planted in the fall to give the best results. For the advantage of those ordering the plants in spring or summer, however, we carry a large stock in pots, so that whatever time an order is placed with us, we supply you with stock that will likely give you satisfaction. In fact, we make a feature of having special stock of many desirable plants—Lavender, Anemones and Hardy Chrysanthemums, for example—prepared for summer sales.

Our knowledge of the plants we handle and the wants of our customers combined reduce possible failures to a minimum.

Every order receives our personal attention, and although, technically speaking, our responsibility ceases upon the delivering of the plants in good condition, our reputation demands that our customers be satisfied, so that all our energies are directed to that end and will prove the best kind of guarantee.

Good Features of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

That this class of plants has beauty and genuine merit as its dominant qualities cannot be disputed, and yet the economical feature is the one which has done most to popularize the stock. Reasonable enough this is, too.

No one will object to a saving of time, trouble and money, and the user of Hardy Perennials accomplishes this result.

The plants are hardy. Each spring finds them coming through the ground stronger and better than the preceding season. One planting is sufficient, for after becoming well established they thrive with but an ordinary amount of care and attention. Yet one may always have the opportunity to add a few of the newer plants each year. Consider the superiority to annuals in this respect and the consequent reduction of expense.

Look through our list and note the immense assortment. Think of the possibilities that are contained in such a variety of color and form. To the ambitious planter the prospect is indeed alluring.

As in everything else quality should be kept well in mind when the purchase of such stock is under consideration. It has so much bearing upon the results, both the present and the future, and consequently upon the amount of satisfaction that is to be derived from the investment.

We firmly believe that we are in a better position to advantageously serve buyers of hardy plants than any other firm in this country. A well-managed and highly successful department has this special stock well in charge, and it is equipped to guard the interests of its customers in a most satisfactory manner. It is conducted on broad and liberal lines and nothing is left undone that will result to the benefit of our trade.

Of the utmost importance to the majority of persons is the question of price, and yet this element properly should be of secondary consideration. First cost should not be the only thing kept in view. The prime object should be to secure the best return for the money expended. Get the best results. This will be worth more than the saving of a few cents. Our plants have an honest value and always will be found to be worth all we charge. In some instances they may be more expensive, but they are rightly so, for on account of the extra care and attention



One of the best of all hardy perennials for every use is the *Campanula persicifolia*. For cut-flower use it is very valuable.

given them they cost more to produce. Any extra trouble that we may take to grow high-grade plants and to place them in the hands of the buyers, in the best of condition, is to the customer's interest.

Prices should not be compared while leaving quality out of consideration. Quality or lack of it cannot always be detected by superficial examination. It is necessary to go deeper. Breeding is an important feature of vegetable as well as of animal life.

We are confident that the full money's worth can be obtained by dealing with our establishment. Our stock is choice, well-grown and thrifty. Without a doubt it will please. It is not our policy to sell microscopic plants nor do we offer the large, overgrown clumps that are low in vitality. There is a happy medium and we have been able to strike it.

Treatment of Hardy Perennials Upon Arrival of Shipment

We get our hardy perennial plants to our customers in first-class condition. It is immaterial how far we ship, our long experience and thorough, practical knowledge enables us to do this.

When an assortment of plants is ordered, each kind is wrapped separately, the roots when necessary being packed in damp moss, and all carefully labeled to give the least possible trouble.

Upon receipt of a shipment of these plants, open the box and take them out, placing them in a sheltered position, until everything is ready for planting. Do not undo the individual bundles until ready to put in the ground.

For hardy herbaceous perennials the ground should be dug very deep and plenty of well rotted manure worked into it.

When planting, dig the holes deep enough so as to be able to place the roots in a natural position, not bent or twisted in any way. Plant as deep as possible without burying the crowns.

In arranging the various hardy plants in beds or borders, keep in mind the heights of the different kinds, which may be obtained by reference to our catalogue.

It is better to plant three young thrifty plants about a foot apart to form one clump, than to set out large overgrown stock.

Care of Hardy Perennials

Practically it is no trouble to successfully grow Hardy Perennials. Dismiss all thoughts of possible difficulties, for they exist more in imagination than reality. Give the stock a reasonable amount of care and no class of plants will give a better return for the attention received. Especially is this the case when the newly-set plants are of strong constitution—like ours—and are in good condition.

For almost all the Hardy Plants any ordinary garden soil is suitable. Where large quantities of cut-flowers are required, the ground should be deeply and well manured.

It is often a great wonder how well some of these plants do under adverse conditions. However poor the soil and uncongenial it may be to plant life, there is scarcely a position in which some of this useful class will not grow and which they will not considerably improve. But too much should not be expected from such situations. Taking into consideration their adaptability and many other desirable qualities, is it any marvel that they are so popular?

Glance at our list. It is not hard to note that it is complete, and yet all of the varieties we have in stock are not mentioned. Some are omitted because their value has not been demonstrated; others for the reason that we did not have enough to make it worth while to catalogue them, and so on. Ask for any kinds not mentioned. More than likely we have what you want, for this department is wide awake and thoroughly up to date.

Come to us for special information. We are always glad to suggest selections of plants most suitable for wet, dry, or shady places, or for any particular purpose.

Above all things, remember that quality counts for much in herbaceous stock.

Special Stock

Almost every nursery has a reputation for some feature which stands out prominently. Ours is well known. It is the extra attention given to details.

Though all our stock receives a great amount of care, there are naturally some items upon which we lavish unusual attention. These might be termed our pets. Among them could be listed the Anemones, Chrysanthemums, Larkspurs, Foxgloves, Hibiscus, Iris, Lavender, Pæonies, Phlox, Ferns and Hardy Grasses.

Bouquets of Hardy Flowers

All who have gardens want to be able to cut flowers for the table and house decoration, and to give posies to their friends. The list of hardy perennials presented in this catalogue is largely made up of plants valuable for this purpose; in fact, it is one of the chief features of an Old-fashioned Flower Garden to be able to cut and come again.

Perhaps a few words in reference to handling and arranging the cut flowers will not be out of place.

Always cut flowers in the morning before the heat of the day, and, if possible, put them in water in a cool room, such as a cellar or ice box, for about an hour. This cooling-off process makes them much more lasting.

When placing them in vases, it is always much more satisfactory to keep the flowers of one kind to themselves, although very pleasing combinations are possible.

Endeavor as much as possible to arrange them in the same manner in which they grow on the plants. To do this, it is necessary to cut them with stems as long as possible, using their own foliage. Use as few as possible, so that each individual bloom can be seen. Six fine Paeonies, or as many sprays of Iris, in a vase that will hold them in a natural position, look much better than twice the number all bunched closely together.



Beautiful bouquets may be made with the aid of
Spiraea Japonica compacta.

The shape of the flower will always indicate the form of the bouquet, or the arrangement in the vase, to be followed. For instance, a Paeony being broad, the outline of the bunch should be similar. Where the sprays are tall and pointed, like the Larkspurs, use tall, slender vases, and let the arrangement be in pyramidal form. Dwarf-growing, flat-headed flowers, like Sweet Williams and Gaillardias, look prettier in wide bowls.

In mixing bouquets, it is impossible to describe on paper the proper blending of the colors, as the different shades are so varied, but it is always safe to put the different kinds of Phloxes, Chrysanthemums, Hollyhocks, Irises and such other plants together, because the colors of the different varieties usually blend well.

There are several very useful plants among the hardy perennials, that can be used much in the same manner as the Maidenhair Fern is with greenhouse flowers. Among these are the Gypsophila, commonly called Baby's Breath, the Statice latifolia or Sea Lavender. These plants, being so feathery, are indispensable in a mixed bouquet. Generally speaking, flowers cut from a hardy garden do not require other green than their own, but in the late fall the beautiful autumn foliage can be very effectively used with flowers that bloom at that time.

How to Brighten Shrubbery Borders

Every authority on Hardy Perennials agrees with us in advocating their extensive use for the purpose of brightening up shrubbery borders.

Nearly all the shrubs bloom in the early part of the year. When the Spiræas, Golden Bell, Judas Tree, Lilacs, Mock Oranges, etc., are in bloom, little else is wanted, but after they are over, the borders begin to look dull and uninteresting. At this time it is astonishing what a few Hardy Perennials will do if judiciously placed. The



The flowers and habit of growth of the rare Alpine Edelweiss (*Gnaphalium*) are shown. It is rare and quite a curiosity; even dried specimens being greatly prized by travelers.

arrangement is very simple, with a background of shrubs to work on, as the position for each clump or mass will suggest itself. A clump of Scarlet Phlox here, a white one there, or the aristocratic Lilies growing in recesses formed by the shrubs, change the whole effect, and gives color where otherwise there would be but little.

In the fall, when the leaves of the shrubs begin to take on their autumn tints, the charm is much enhanced by the Golden Rods, Purple Asters, Sunflowers, Japanese Anemones, and, above all, the Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums. Along the front edge may be placed a border of such plants as *Armeria Maritima*, Scotch Pinks, *Iris pumila*, Lavender, or any of the neat growing kinds, which will give a very effective finish to the whole.

Hints on Care and Cultivation

The attention required to make the average Hardy Perennial border a pleasure and a feature of home grounds is really so simple that it comes naturally to most garden lovers.

Hardy Perennials, when given a situation they like, are perfectly capable of taking care of themselves. If the following several rules are observed, success will be sure to crown the efforts of those desiring an interesting hardy flower garden.

Plant in fall or spring young thrifty stock, arranging it in a natural manner, as outlined in another chapter. If large clumps are required of any one kind, set the plants about one foot apart. These will then grow together, and do much better than when large, overgrown plants of impaired vitality are used. On an average, allow from one and a half to four square feet of space for each planting, depending upon the character of the plant.

The care after planting is quite ordinary. It consists chiefly of keeping the weeds down, and cutting away any untidy growth, such as dead flowers.

All varieties, if at all inclined to sprawl and that grow over a foot in height, should be staked carefully, keeping the supports out of sight as much as possible.

In late fall, after the first severe frost, all the dead tops should be cut away about three inches from the ground, excepting the Lavender, Bambusa, Iberis, Santolina and Tree Pæonies, and a coating of half-rotted manure spread over the border. This serves the double purpose of protecting the plants and enriching the ground. The following spring when the plants are just appearing through the ground this should be carefully forked under between the plants, which will leave the ground in good condition for the coming season.

Be sure in all cases to start out with a good stock as the foundation. So much depends upon quality that it is well to avoid all risks of future disappointment by planting the finest obtainable. Time has demonstrated that our plants can be expected to produce the very best results possible.

Even the best of plants may have their vitality impaired through lack of care on the part of the grower. Suppose he packs them poorly—too wet, perhaps too dry, too little or too much material, too tight or too loose—then most of his efforts in propagation count for little. Among the well posted buyers of plants it is well known that several firms in this country stand pre-eminent in the matter of packing. We honestly believe that we are ahead by several points. Shipping is a science. With us it is no longer guesswork.

What Selections to Make

Hardy Perennials are popular because they deserve to be. Their sterling merits entitle them to even greater attention than they at present receive. The thoroughly practical combination of beauty, utility and economy that is contained in them well qualifies them for wider recognition.

Their planting would be far greater and the effects attained of a more pleasing nature if the horticulturally-inclined public were better posted in regard to them. Most amateurs and even some professional gardeners are not as well informed upon this branch as could be desired. It is but a matter of a very short time, however, when this knowledge will be far more general. Perennials are fashionable at the present time, and the wave of popularity will gain force with each season.

Under the circumstances it is not always the easiest matter to make a selection from such a complete and trustworthy assortment as we offer. This difficulty should give no concern to any of our friends, as we will at all times be glad to make specific recommendations of varieties, qualities, etc., when data in regard to requirements is given. Tell all about the size of bed or border, its location, its surroundings, etc., and we will give the matter careful consideration and make suggestions that should be of some value. Do not be afraid of going too much into details. It is to your interest—and ours—to cover every point completely.

Where plantings are large or complicated and in cases where the owner has neither the time nor the inclination to properly attend to it, we are prepared to make complete plans for every detail of such work. These are so comprehensive in scope that no trifle is omitted and so easily understood that any intelligent person is able to carry them into proper execution.

Some remarks in regard to this subject are given in the chapter "How to Plan a Hardy Perennial Garden." They are worth reading.

It will be our pleasure to give estimates for furnishing all the material and doing all the work connected with the making of such gardens.



Lupines deserve to be one of the most popular of the hardy perennials. The gardener evidently was well posted, for he arranged them with the Oriental Poppies, making a combination which is not only natural but very artistic.



A bed of Japanese Anemones is surely a pretty sight. Because they bear such handsome flowers at a season when other bloom is scarce, these plants are doubly valued. We make a special feature of offering pot-grown plants for late season sales.

Old-fashioned Garden Flowers

ACHILLEA. Yarrow.

Achillea Millefolium rubrum. A garden form of the "White Yarrow," so common along the roadsides. Deep-rose; flowers freely July and August. 18 in.

" *Ptarmica p'ena*, "The Pearl." Pure white, double, particularly good for cutting. July. 2 to 3 feet.

" *taygetea*. Canary yellow. June and July. 18 in.

" *tomentosa*. A golden-yellow species, very different from all the preceding, growing in tufts and covering the ground with a carpet of green. July. 6 inches.

ACONITUM. Monkshood.

Aconitum Napellus. A stately plant so often seen in old-fashioned gardens. Large, dark-purple flowers. September and October. 3 to 4 feet.

" *uncinatum*. A trailing species for shady places, with similar but smaller flowers than the preceding.

ACORUS. Sweet Flag.

Acorus Calamus variegatus. "Variegated Sweet Flag." Pretty, white and green, Iris-like foliage; for wet places. 3 feet.

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*.

ALTHAEA. See *Hollyhock*.

AMSONIA.

Amsonia salicifolia. A very clean-growing plant, with willow-like leaves and pale-blue flowers. June. 2 feet.

ANEMONE. Windflower.

The Japanese Anemones are undoubtedly the best of their kind, and well worth special attention. They bloom in late fall when flowers are becoming scarce; they are very fine for cutting.

Anemone Japonica. "Alba" is white, "Rosea" pink, "Brilliant" a dark-red; "Whirlwind" a semi-double white and a very strong grower.

" var. "Queen Charlotte." A very beautiful, new variety of established merit. The color is well described as a "La France pink." The flowers are very large and semi-double.

" *sylvestris* and *A. Virginiana*. Pretty native species, both white and somewhat similar, only the latter grows much stronger, reaching the height of 2 and 3 feet, while the former grows about a foot.

ANTHEMIS. Chamomile.

Anthemis tinctoria. Yellow. The daisy-like flowers and finely-cut foliage make it a serviceable plant. Var. *Kelwayi* is an improved form; and var. *pallida* a creamy yellow variety. Height, 1½ to 2 ft. July.

" *nobilis*. The "Chamomile" of commerce. Much finer foliage than the preceding, with a creeping habit and white flowers. June.

AQUILEGIA. Columbine.

The Columbines have an established place in all old-fashioned gardens. Their curious forms and many pleasing shades of color, and the readiness with which they adapt themselves to all localities, have made them prime favorites. The different species and varieties are very much mixed, but we use every means to keep them true to name.

Aquilegia alpina. In many shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

" *caerulea*. The true Rocky Mountain Columbine. An exquisite flower, with pale-blue sepals and white petals. June. 1½ ft. We have spared no pains and expense to procure a good stock of this desirable flower, so that our stock is exceptionally fine.

" *Canadensis*. Scarlet. May and June. 1 foot. A pretty flower for rockwork and partially shaded places.

" *chrysantha*. A yellow species, growing about 3 ft. One of the latest and best.

" *flabellata nana alba*. This is very distinct and pretty, either in or out of bloom. It is the first to flower in April or May. The large white flowers and glaucous green foliage, combined with its compact habit, make it a treasure among perennials. We are its introducers in America, and pronounce it a peer amongst perennials.

" *vulgaris*. Common garden columbine, in all shades of blue and purple. June. 2 feet.

ARTEMISIA. Southernwood. Old Man.

Artemisia Abrotanum. "Old Man." A finely-cut foliage plant, of a somewhat shrubby nature and a very pungent odor. The foliage is decorative with cut flowers.

" *Absinthium*. "Wormwood." Much coarser than the former. It is used in the making of a strong, spirituous liquor.



This is counted one of the most attractive illustrations in American nursery catalogues. An uninteresting water course and swampy field were made into a beautiful sight by informal planting. The stock used is as follows: *Phlox amoenae*, *P. subulata*, *Arabis alpina*, *Achillea tomentosa*, etc., *Paeonies*, *Phlox*, *Geranium sanguineum*, *G. ibericum*, etc., *Spiraea palmata*, *S. alba*, *S. elegans*, *S. venusta*, *Hemerocallis aurantiaca major*, *H. Middendorffii*, *H. flava*, *H. T. hunbergii* and others, *German Iris*, *Japanese Iris*, *Helianthus*, *Funkias*, *Monardas*, *Aconitums*, *Spiraea aruncus*, *Oenotheras*, *Pyrethrums*, *Polygonums*, *Anemones*, *Veronicas*, *Rudbeckias*, *Digitalis*, *Erigeron*, *Hesperis*, *Heuchera*, *Hieracium*, *Hypericum*, *Lysimachia*, *Grasses* and *Shrubs*.

ASCLEPIAS. Milkweed.

The *Asclepias* are both curious and pretty native plants and well worthy a place in the garden.

Asclepias Hallii. New; specific character little known.

- " *rubra*. A pretty, deep-pink species. July. 2 feet.
- " *speciosa*. Purple-green. May and June. 2 feet.
- " *tuberosa*. Butterfly-weed. Undoubtedly the best. The bright, showy orange flowers are very attractive. Growth not erect. July. 1½ feet.

ASTER. Michaelmas Daisy or Starwort.

Should America ever choose a national flower, the perennial asters are not without their claims. Judging from the many improved varieties continually coming on the market, it will not be many years before they become as generally grown as the chrysanthemum.

In the fall of the year, they make a grand sight when planted in masses, and, if the right selection be planted, will keep the garden gay from June until frost.

Aster alpinus. This is really a rock plant, but being of such exceptional merit it should be in all gardens where a dry situation can be found. Its early blooming character should be noted. Bright-purple. June and July. 9 inches.

- " *amethystinus*. One of the most showy. Large, pale-blue flowers. September. 5 feet.
- " *Chapmanii*. White.
- " *grandiflorus*. Large blue flowers. Oct. 1½ feet.
- " *incisus*. Light-blue. July and August. 2 feet.
- " *longifolius*. "Lady Trevellyn." 3 feet. White. Very compact.
- " *Novae-Angliae*. The well-known New England Aster. Very showy purple. Var. *Rosea* has beautiful pink flowers, quite unlike anything else in its class. September and October. A mass of this is a grand sight.
- " *Novi-Belgii* varieties: Top Sawyer, Purity, and Robert Parker. Grow about 4 feet, and all are exceptionally good.
- " *oblongifolius*. Habit not erect, but quite neat. Lavender-blue. September and October. 2 feet.
- " *pyramidalis hybridus*. A new variety, not yet tested in this country, but from all appearances of great promise.
- " *pyrenaicus*.
- " *Tataricus*. A very distinct species, from Asia, with large leaves, sending up a stem 6 or 8 feet high, with a huge panicle of light-purple flowers, in the fall, after almost all other flowers are over.
- " *Tradescanti*. Very branching, with white flowers. October. 2 feet.

ASTILBE. False-Goat's beard.

Astilbe decandra. Very closely resembling a *Spiraea*. White, feathery flowers and handsome foliage. June. 4 to 5 feet.

BABY'S BREATH. See *Gypsophila*.

BAPTISIA. False Indigo.

Baptisia alba. White, rare; *B. australis*, Blue and *B. tinctoria*, Yellow. All these are nice, showy plants, blooming in June and July, and thriving in poor soil, and shady locations. From 2 to 4 feet.

BEGONIA.

Begonia Evansiana. This *Begonia* is quite hardy as far north as Philadelphia, and is very like some of the large-leaved kinds usually grown in pots.

BELAMCANDA (*Pardanthus*). Blackberry Lily.

Belamcanda Chinensis. A very interesting plant, with lily-like flowers, though smaller, red-orange in color, and Iris-like foliage. The seeds resemble blackberries. It is admirably planted with Iris. June to September. 3 feet.

BELLFLOWER OR BLUEBELLS. See *Campanula* and *Platycodon*.

BELLIS. Daisy.

Bellis perennis. The English Daisy. Red, white and pink, useful for edging beds. April to August. 4 inches.

BERGAMOT. See *Monarda*.

BETONICA. Betony.

Betonica officinalis, *B. orientalis*, and *B. rosea*. The first two are very similar, having pinkish-purple flowers in July; the latter is rather dwarfer and a very pleasing pink. 1 to 2 feet.

BLACKBERRY LILY. See *Belamcanda*.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN. See *Rudbeckia fulgida*.

BLANKET FLOWER. See *Gaillardia*.

BLAZING-STAR. See *Chamælirium* and *Liatris*.

BLEEDING HEART. See *Dicentra*.

BOCCONIA. Plume Poppy or Tree Celandine.

Bocconia cordata. A very striking plant, with large leaves, light color on the underside, and plume-like, buff-colored flowers. June to August. 6 feet.

BOLTONIA.

Boltonias very much resemble the asters, and are very fine for planting in masses near woodlands. *B. glastifolia*, white, and *B. latisquama*, pale-pink. August and September. 4 to 6 feet.

BUNNIE'S EARS. See *Stachys lanata*.

BUTTERCUP. See *Ranunculus*.

CAMPANULA. Bell-flower or Bluebells.

Campanulas are so well known as to need very little description. Nearly all bloom during the summer, when flowers are scarce, and are good for cutting.

Campanula alliariaefolia. White. June. 1½ to 2 feet.

" *carpatica*. Growing in tufts, with a very dwarf, neat habit. Flowers small, but numerous. Blue and white. Summer.

" *garganica*. Very rare, with pendulous, blue flowers.

" *glomerata*. Blossoms borne in clusters on long stems. June. Blue. 1½ to 2 feet.

" *grandis*. Blue. July. 1½ feet.

" *latifolia macrantha*. One of the best, with large leaves and bells. July. Blue. 1 to 2 feet.

" *Medium*. The Canterbury Bell. Very popular and well known. Flowers large. Blue and white.

" *multiflora*. Blue. June and July. 2 feet.

" *persicifolia*. Peach-leaved Bell-flower. Large blossoms. Blue and white. June and July. 1 to 2 feet.

" *rotundifolia*. The Scotch Harebell. A pretty plant, well deserving of its popularity.

CANDYTUFT. See *Iberis*.

CARDINAL FLOWER. See *Lobelia*.

CENTAUREA.

Centaurea dealbata. Yellow. August and September. 4 to 5 feet.

" *declinata*. Pretty, pink blossoms with white centres. July. 1 foot.

" *macrocephala*. This is by far the showiest of the centaureas, the flowers being like large, yellow paint-brushes. July. 2 feet.

" *montana*. The perennial corn-flower. Blue. June and July. 1 foot.

" *nigra variegata*. Golden-yellow, variegated foliage. 1 to 1½ feet.

CHAMOMILE. See *Anthemis*.

CHELONE.

Chelone Lyoni. Rosy-purple. August and September. 2 feet.

CHRYSANTHEMUM.

This section of the Chrysanthemums, consisting as it does of mostly Pompon varieties, should not be confounded with the large flowering kinds usually grown in the greenhouses, as very few of these would stand the winter out of doors.

The Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums are equally

good for pot culture and planting out in the garden. What they lack in size they certainly gain in quantity, for the blooms are so numerous as to completely cover the plant.

Our collection consists of over seventy varieties, of every conceivable shade of color and form, and obtained at great expense from every possible source, so that we have every reason to believe that we have the finest collection of hardy varieties in the country.

We cannot recommend them too highly, as they are indispensable where cut flowers are wanted in the late fall. The early frosts do not injure them and it is not an uncommon sight to see them blooming when all other flowers are completely killed.

If you already have a collection send for our complete descriptive list, there are many kinds that will interest you, if you have none at all in your garden, let us make the selection for you, we will send you an assortment that will undoubtedly please.

Fine sturdy young plants, true to name, will be ready to ship in April. They will give abundance of bloom the coming fall.

CIMICIFUGA.

Cimicifuga racemosa. Large, spreading leaves and tall stalks of white flowers. Useful for planting in shady or moist places. June and July. 3 feet.

CLEMATIS.

Clematis Davidiana. A shrub-like plant, covered with blue, hyacinth-like flowers in August and September. Of somewhat trailing habit.

" *recta*. White, and sweet-scented. June. 2 feet.

COMPASS PLANT. See *Silphium laciniatum*.

CONE FLOWER. See *Rudbeckia* and *Echinacea*.

CONVALLARIA. Lily-of-the-Valley.

There is a corner in every garden where a few Lily-of-the-Valley should be planted. Our stock is well established (not dried, newly imported pips) and will give good satisfaction. *C. majalis* is the well-known kind. Var. *variegata* has golden-striped leaves.

COREOPSIS. Tickseed.

The Coreopsis are well known. They give a profusion of bloom during the summer, and are useful for cutting. *Coreopsis grandiflora* is the one most generally grown. Golden-yellow. 1 to 2 feet. Flowers on long stems.

C. senifolia is uncommon and quite distinct, the flowers close to the foliage. Very graceful both in and out of bloom, and worthy of extensive cultivation. July and August. Yellow. 2 feet.

COWSLIP. See *Primula*.

DAFFODILS. See *Narcissus*.

DAISY. See *Bellis*.

DAY LILY OR PLANTAIN LILY. See *Funkia*
and *Hemerocallis*.

DELPHINIUM. Larkspur.

Delphiniums please everyone. The following are the best in general cultivation.

Delphinium Chinense. Chinese Larkspur. The foliage is very finely cut. All shades of blue and white. Beautiful *en masse*. June to August. 2 feet.

" *elatum*. The tall-growing kind, with the large spikes of bloom, in many shades of blue and purple. June to August. 4 to 6 feet.

" *formosum*. Indigo blue. June to August. 1½ to 3 feet.

DESMODIUM. Tick Trefoil.

Desmodium Japonicum. White. September. 3 feet.

" *penduliflorum*. Rose. September. 4 feet.

DIANTHUS. Pinks.

Dianthus barbatus. The well-known Sweet William, in many colors.

" *plumarius*. Scotch Pink. Single and Double. Her Majesty, a fine white variety; May, pink, with fringed petals; *Variabilis*, white, with maroon marks; Lord Lyons, deep-pink. All the Scotch Pinks are pretty for edging and are clove-scented.

DICENTRA. Bleeding Heart.

Dicentra eximia. A pretty little plant for partially shaded places, blooming almost all summer. 9 inches.

" *spectabilis*. A pleasing and well-known plant. It can hardly be surpassed for cutting for vases. Pink. Early spring. 2 feet.

DICTAMNUS. Gas Plant.

A well-grown clump of *Dictamnus* makes a brave sight. It is one of the very best and neatest plants for the hardy flower-garden.

Dictamnus Fraxinella. White and red. June. 3 feet.

DIGITALIS. Foxglove.

The *Digitalis* are found prominent in most old gardens, their insistent spikes, like hollyhocks, filling a want in garden lines. They like a little shade or a cool, somewhat moist place, though doing well under generally fair conditions. *D. grandiflora* has yellow flowers, and is quite rare. June and July. 2 feet.

Digitalis purpurea is an essential to the make-up of an old-fashioned garden. Flowers purple and white. May and June. 3 feet.

DOG'S TOOTH VIOLET. See *Erythronium*.

DUSTY MILLER. See *Cerastium*.

ECHINACEA. Purple Cone Flower.

The *Echinacea* is very similar to the *Rudbeckia*, except in color, which is rose or pink. There are two species, *E. purpurea*, a very lasting flower, July, 2 feet; and *E. angustifolia*, similar, but with narrow, drooping leaves.

ECHINOPS.

Echinops bannaticus. A very curious and pretty plant, resembling a thistle, with steel-blue, globe-shaped flowers. July and August. 3 feet.

ERIGERON.

Erigerons resemble *Asters*, but have more "petals."

Erigeron hybridus roseus. New. Rose-colored.

" *speciosus*. The best of all. Fine for cut-flower purposes. Blue. August. 2 feet.

ERYNGIUM. Sea Holly.

Eryngium amethystinum. "Goethe's favorite flower." The most bizarre of garden plants. Very rigid and metal-like. Steel-blue. July. 3 feet.

" *planum*. Similar to the former, except it has entire leaves and blooms a month earlier. Flowers brighter-blue.

EUPATORIUM.

Eupatorium ageratoides. White. September. 3 feet. Very good for cutting.

" *coelestinum*. The hardy *ageratum*. Deep-blue. Makes a grand show in September. 1½ feet.

" *purpureum*. A good subject to be used for bold effects near shrubbery. Fleshy-purple. 6 to 9 feet.

EUPHORBIA. Spurge.

Euphorbia corollata. Loose panicles of white flowers. July and August. 1½ feet.

EVENING PRIMROSE. See *Oenothera*.

FLEUR DE LIS. See *Iris*.

FORGET-ME-NOT. See *Myosotis*.

FOXGLOVE. See *Digitalis*.

FUNKIA. Day Lily or Plantain Lily.

The Day Lilies are very attractive, both in flowers and foliage, and thrive well in damp and partially shaded places, although they will grow in almost any locality.

Funkia cordifolia. Large leaves. Light-purple. July and August.

" *Fortunei glauca*. Glauous-colored foliage and pale-blue flowers. July. 1½ feet.

" *Japonica* (*subcordata* or *alba*). Pale-green foliage and large, fragrant, pure white, waxlike flowers. One of the best. September. 1 foot.

" *lanceifolia*. Dark, shining green, narrow foliage and blue flowers. Makes a neat edging to a bed or a nice single clump. August. 1½ feet.



A bold and eye-attracting display is made by the *Hibiscus moscheutos*. The roots we sell are unusually strong.



Here is one good way of using the hardy ornamental grass—*Eulalia Japonica variegata*. In the centre are Cannas, surrounded by Eulalias, and the bed is edged with Scarlet Sage.

Funkia lancifolia marginata. Leaves margined with white.

" *ovata*. Similar to *lancifolia*, but leaves a little broader. Lilac. August. 1 foot.

" *Seiboldiana*. Metallic-blue colored foliage. Very striking.

" *undulata variegata*. Leaves crimped and variegated, with green and white. Habit and shape of leaves much like *lancifolia*.

GAILLARDIA. Blanket Flower.

No plant in the hardy flower-garden gives more satisfaction than the *Gaillardia*. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. The long, dry spells affect it very little, and except in very wet places it will grow anywhere.

Gaillardia aristata. Newest hybrids, very large and fine. Crimson, yellow and brown are the prevailing colors. We have a grand stock of the new, compact-growing kind, which is very superior, owing to its neat and compact habit. We are proud to have introduced it to American soil, and we predict it will surpass all other "improved" *Gaillardias*. It can be planted as an edging to a bed, or in masses with others, or occupying an entire bed. Its value is heightened by removing the old flower-heads.

GERANIUM.

These are not the bedding kinds usually grown, but native species equally as pretty.

Geranium maculatum. Will grow in shade. Pink. May. 1½ feet.

" *Richardsoni alba*. White. May. 1½ feet.

" *sanguineum*. Deep-rose. June to September. A low-growing, trailing kind. Free-flowering and always pretty.

GEUM.

Geum coccineum. Double crimson. 1½ feet.

" *triflorum*. Pink. May. 6 inches.

GILLENIA.

Gillenia trifoliata. A charming plant, of very neat habit. Blush pink. June. 2 feet.

GLAUCIUM.

Glaucium Fischeri. Horned Poppy. Handsome silvery foliage, and reddish-golden, poppy-like flowers. June. 2 feet.

GOLDEN GLOW. See *Rudbeckia*.

GOLDENROD. See *Solidago*.

GRAPE HYACINTH or BLUE BOTTLE. See *Muscaria*.

GYPSOPHILA. Baby's Breath.

Gypsophila Bokejeka. White, large, loose panicles. Good foliage. July and August. 4 feet.

" *paniculata*. Loose and feathery sprays of white flowers, useful for mist-like effects in bouquets. July and August. 2 feet.

HELENIUM. Sneezewort.

Where a large mass of bloom is required, the *Heleniums* are fine subjects, especially *H. autumnale* and *H. grandicephalum striatum*, as they give a solid blaze of color, and form huge heads on sturdy stalks, completely hiding the foliage.

Helenium autumnale superbum. Clear yellow. August. 3 feet.

" *var. pumilum*. Clear yellow. Dwarf.

" *grandicephalum striatum*. Yellow striped with brown. August. 2½ feet.

" *Hoopesii*. Orange-yellow. 2 feet. June.

HELIANTHUS. Perennial Sunflower.

The perennial sunflowers are so well known as to need but little description; all, without exception, are good for cutting. They have not the large, coarse heads of the common, annual sunflower.

Helianthus decapetalus multiflorus plenus. Flowers very double, resembling double yellow dahlias in their appearance, for which they are often mistaken.

" *var. Soleil d'Or*. With broad petals; very full flower.

" *var. anemonaeflora*. Ray petals large, centre of flowers very compact; July. 4 feet.

" *doronocoides*. One of the earliest. July and August. 4 feet.

" *giganteus*. For planting in clumps among shrubbery. August to September. 6 to 8 feet.

" *laetiflorus*. Very showy. August to September. 4 to 5 feet.

" *grosse-serratus*. Large leaves, very strong-growing. September.

" *Maximiliani*. One of the last things to bloom in the fall. Very showy. 6 feet.

" *mollis*. A very distinct and good sort. August. 4 feet.

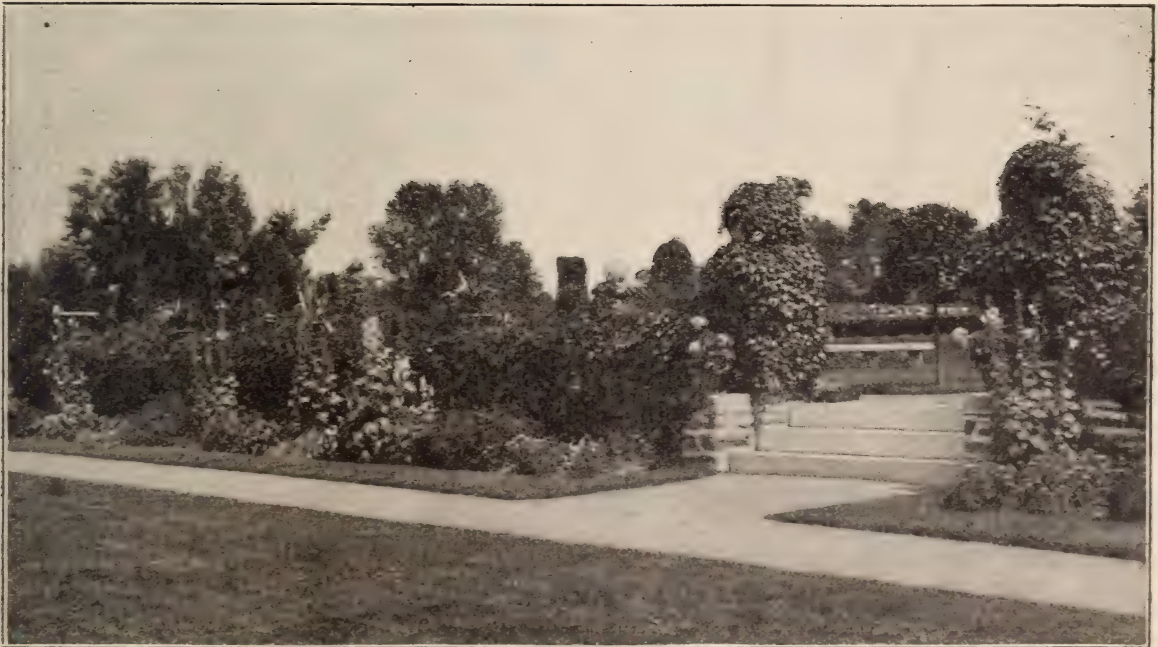
" *orgyalis*. The fine, graceful, drooping foliage makes this species an ideal plant for isolated places on lawns. Plant it, if possible, where it may be seen from above for best foliage effect. September and October. 7 to 8 feet.

" *rigidus* var. "Miss Mellish." New. A grand thing for cutting. The chocolate-colored centre and golden-yellow ray petals make it very striking.

" *scaber*. July.



Though crowded into this unnatural position, the *Helianthus mollis* thrives wonderfully well; and, with a background of rock, makes a sight worth seeing. It is exceptionally well adapted for cutting purposes.



The majestic Hollyhock never seems out of place when planted against a wall, a fence or in the background of hardy perennial beds. Though old-fashioned, it never seems to go out of style, but becomes more popular with each year. Our plants are exceptionally good, both in regard to the variety and quality of stock. They have been grown from an unusually choice and high-priced strain of imported seed, and the roots are larger and stronger than are commonly seen. The double varieties are: Allegheny, Apple Blossom, Carmine, Chamoison Violet, Light Amaranth (glistening ruby), Pale Sulphur, Rose, Yellow with Violet Ground, White, and also mixed single varieties.

HELIOPSIS.

Heliopsis are very like sunflowers. They flower for a long period in midsummer when flowers are scarce. *H. laevis*, orange, 3 feet; and var. *Pitcheriana*, an improved form, with larger flowers.

HEMEROCALLIS. Day Lily.

The Hemerocallis, or bronze and yellow Day Lilies, are among the most popular of hardy plants, and if all the kinds are planted will give a succession of bloom all summer long. All are robust growers and satisfactory in every way.

Hemerocallis aurantiaca major. A new, Japanese species; orange. July. A slight protection should be given during the winter.

- " *Dumortierii* "Seiboldi." Orange. June. 1½ to 2 feet.
- " *flava*. Lemon-yellow. Very fragrant and one of the best. June. 2 feet.
- " *fulva*. The old-fashioned Bronze Day Lily. August. 3 feet.
- " *fulva fl. pl.* (Kwanso.) The double form, blooming much longer than the preceding.
- " *fulva variegata*. With white variegated foliage.
- " *graminea*. Very narrow foliage. Yellow. June. 1½ feet.
- " *Thunbergi*. Similar to *H. flava*, but flowering in July and August.

HESPERIS. Sweet Rocket.

Hesperis matronalis. A strong-growing, old-fashioned plant. Pink and lilac. May. 3 feet.

HEUCHERA. See Rock Plants.**HIBISCUS.** Mallow.

The Hibiscus are not of much use for cutting, but for planting in a damp place, along streams, or in positions where large, showy plants are required, they are unexcelled. The blooms are both pink and white, about 5 inches across, and look very fine early in the morning, when they are wide open; they partially close during bright days.

Hibiscus coccineus. Rare in cultivation. A dazzling bright crimson. August. 6 feet.

- " *moscheutos* "Crimson Eye." White, with crimson eye. August. 5 feet
- " *grandiflorus*. Very like the former, except the flowers are a little larger.
- " *militaris*. Flowers smaller and pink. August. 5 feet.

HIERACIUM. See Rock Plants.**HOLLYHOCK.** *Althaea rosea*.

The stately Hollyhock is more popular than ever, although it is perhaps one of the oldest of garden plants. We offer a magnificent assortment as noted under the illustration of these plants.

HOUSE-LEEK. See *Sempervivum*.**IBERIS.** Perennial Candytuft.

The Iberis species are very refined and neat-growing plants, useful for planting in front of shrubbery borders and on rockeries. All are white, low-growing, and are among the first flowers of spring.

Iberis semperflorens superba. New; large flowers.

- " *sempervirens*. Evergreen. The best-known kind.
- " *Tenoreana*. A very good sort.

INULA. Elecampane.

Inula Helenium. A large-leaved plant, growing about 5 feet high, with yellow flowers in July.

IRIS. Fleur de Lis.

One of the most important genus of plants in the hardy flower garden. It has been justly termed the "poor man's orchid." The German Iris, or flags, as they are commonly called, are known to almost every one. Besides these, there are many beautiful species and varieties not so well known, but equally deserving of cultivation, and a selection can be planted that will keep the garden gay from April until July. We have been giving special attention to the Iris for a number of years, and have a superb collection, narrowed just sufficiently to embrace only the best and most distinct.

Iris cristata. See Rock Plants.

- " *cuprea*. A rare native Iris, with copper-colored flowers. May. 1½ feet.
- " *Florentina*. The true "orris root" of commerce. White faintly tinged with lavender. One of the best white varieties, will grow almost anywhere. May. 2 feet.
- " *Germanica*. This name covers a whole group of Iris, commonly known as "Garden Flags." Unfortunately many poor and indifferent varieties have been disseminated through the country, giving a false idea of what these plants are. Our collection has been weeded out until we have only the most distinct and newest varieties, the greater majority of them being procured from Europe. We have white, clear yellow, purple and brown varieties, with all the many beautiful combinations.
- " *graminea*. See Rock Plants.
- " *laevigata* (Kaempferi) Japanese Iris. This section of Iris is distinct from all others. They come to their best when planted in cool, moist situations, on low ground, such as along water courses or

around the margins of ponds. When grown in the ordinary garden soil they should have deep, rich cultivation. If given plenty of moisture during their growing season, they will produce flowers measuring 9 to 10 inches across.

The colors are white, all shades of blue, purple, and pink, with markings and veinings peculiar to themselves and seen in no other flower. All have a bright yellow flame of color at the base of each petal, forming a star, which is very striking in the dark colored flowers. They bloom in July and attain the height of about three feet. Our collection consists of the best and most distinct kinds.

Iris Cengialti. Deep lavender self.

" *nana*. See Rock Plants.

" *ochroleuca gigantea*. Very rigid foliage, with lemon yellow flowers. July. 3 feet.

" *pallida Dalmatica*. This kind is certainly a magnificent sort. The color is a pale lavender, and the habit of the plant something similar to the German Iris, but it grows much larger, making a very bold and striking object if planted in a clump. No garden can afford to be without it. June. 2 to 3 feet.

" *pallida speciosa*. Clear indigo blue.

" *pumila*. This pleasing little Iris may be either planted on the rockery or in the garden. It is one of the first flowers to open in the spring, and is a good companion for the snowdrop and crocus. Very useful for edging borders, etc. Height 6 inches.

" *prismatica*. White ground, tinted with all the colors of the rainbow. 18 inches. June.

" *Siberica*. A grand species, with very narrow foliage and blue flowers, blooming after the German Iris and before the Japanese. June. 2 to 3 feet.

" *Siberica alba*. A white form of the above.

" " *orientalis*. A beautiful very dark blue sort. June. 2 feet.

" *tectorum*. See Rock Plants.

LAMIUM. See Rock Plants.

LARKSPUR. See Delphinium.

LATHYRUS. Perennial Pea.

Lathyrus grandiflorus. Very similar to the well-known Sweet Pea, but the flowers are in large clusters. Pink and white. All summer.

LAVANDULA. Lavender.

Lavandula vera. Every good housewife knows the value of lavender flowers in the linen closet; but the plants also have a place in beautiful gardening arrangements. As a low hedge, or edging, it can be clipped into handsome form.

LILY OF THE VALLEY. See *Convallaria*.

LINUM. Perennial Flax.

Linum perenne. A very pretty and graceful plant, with azure-blue and white flowers. Profuse bloomer. June. 1½ feet.

LOBELIA.

Lobelia cardinalis. Cardinal Flower. Bright-red, very showy. Thrives either in low ground, or ordinary garden locations. August. 1½ to 2 feet.

" *fulgens* (Queen Victoria). Dark-red foliage and cardinal flowers. A very rich-looking plant. Aug. 2 feet.

" *syphilitica*. Blue. August. 2 feet.

LOOSESTRIFE. See *Lysimachia*.

LOTUS. See Rock Plants.

LUPINUS. Lupine.

Very showy plants, with large spikes of pea-shaped flowers. June. 2 feet.

Lupinus polyphyllus tricolor. Blue.

" " *alba*. White.

LYCHNIS.

The *Lychnis* include such old friends as the Mullein Pink, Ragged Robin, Maltese Cross, etc.

Lychnis chalcedonica. Maltese Cross or Scarlet Lightning. Brick-red to scarlet, and white. July. 3 feet.

" *coronaria*. Mullein pink. Crimson flowers and gray foliage. June. 1½ feet.

" *var. alba*. White.

" *diurna plena*. Double red. Very showy. June. 1 foot.

" *Flos-cuculi*. Ragged Robin. Pink. June. 1½ ft.

" *Flos-Jovis*. Flower of Jove. Scarlet. May. 15 in.

" *Haageana*. Very showy, with large red flowers. Not very hardy. 6 inches.

" *viscaria splendens*. Red. July. 1 foot.

LYSIMACHIA. Loosestrife.

The *Lysimachias* are good subjects for border planting and useful for cut-flowers, especially *L. clethroides* and *L. verticillata*. They spread at the root very rapidly, so care should be taken not to allow them to smother out weaker-growing plants.

Lysimachia atropurpurea. Dark-purple. July. 2 feet.

" *ciliata*. Yellow. July. 1½ feet.

" *clethroides*. White. July to September. 2 feet.

" *verticillata*. Yellow. July. 1½ feet.

" *vulgaris*. See Plants for wet places.

LYTHRUM.

Lythrum Salicaria. A useful plant for shrubby borders and wet places. Purple spikes. July. 3 to 4 feet.

MALLOW. See Hibiscus.

MALVA.

Malva alcea. Light-pink. July and August. 3 feet.

MENTHA. Mint.

Mentha crispa. A pretty variety of the garden mint, with crisp and curly foliage. Light-blue. 1½ feet.

MICHAELMAS DAISY OR STARWORT. See Aster.

MILKWEED. See Asclepias.

MONARDA. Bergamot.

These are deserving of a place in every garden, if only for the fragrance of the plant, to say nothing of the very showy flowers.

Monarda didyma. Oswego Tea. Brightest scarlet. August and September. 2 feet.

" *fistulosa*. Light, pinkish-purple. August. 2½ feet.

" *var. alba*. White.

" *purpurea*. Purple. August. 2½ feet.

MONKSHOOD. See Aconitum.

MYOSOTIS. Forget-me-not.

Myosotis dissitiflora is the better one to plant in wet places; while *M. palustris* is good for the border.

NEPETA. See Rock Plants.

OENOTHERA. Evening Primrose.

The Oenotheras are among the most pleasing of hardy flowers, and bloom through the summer.

Oenothera Missouriensis (macrocarpa). Lemon-yellow; very large flowers and curious fruit. 6 inches.

" *speciosa*. Large, white flowers. A grand species of exceptional merit. 1 foot.

" *Youngii*. Pale-yellow. Produces a wealth of bloom. 2 feet.

OLD MAN. See Artemisia.

PAEONIA. Paeony.

Each year sees an increase in the already great demand for these old favorites. Most people desire the old-fashioned double crimson, and the white or rose-colored varieties, and these we make a specialty, maintaining a fine stock of good, strong plants. In addition, we have a carefully made selection of named varieties, both single and double. *P. officinalis* and *P. tenuifolia* do not make clumps as quickly as others, but flower freely and grow thriftily in their way.

MOUTAN or TREE PAEONIES.

Moutan is really a shrub, of rather slow growth, with flowers in shades of pink.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS. May-flowering Paeonies.

P. officinalis is the old-fashioned, early, crimson sort, with alba a white, and rosea a beautiful flesh-pink variety.

PAEONIA SINENSIS. Chinese Paeonies.

The following are a selected list of the choicest garden Paeonies. They can be relied upon to be distinct and satisfactory. All are double-flowering.

Andre Lauris. Red, fragrant, and of very fine form.

Floral Treasure. A superb clear pink of perfect form.

Golden Harvest. White, sulphur centre, the nearest approach to a yellow paeony.

Grandiflora rubra. Immense red flower, late.

L'Esperance. Pink, a very choice fragrant variety.

Marie Lemoine. Ivory white, very fragrant.

Rubra triumphans. Glowing crimson, early bloomer.

Victoria Tricolor. A beautiful combination of pink, white and yellow.

PAEONIA TENUIFOLIA.

Paeonia tenuifolia. Fine, fern-like foliage and double crimson flowers. Very early.

PAPAVER. Poppy.

Papaver nudicaule. See Rock Plants.

" *orientale*. Large, bright-crimson. June. 2 feet.

PASSIFLORA. Passion Flower.

Passiflora incarnata. Valued for the interesting thoughts its flowers have given rise to, as well as for its beauty. Should be planted where it can run over a fence or something to support it.

PEA. See Lathyrus.

PENTSTEMON.

No plants stand the long, hot, dry spells of summer better than Pentstemons. Grand for cutting.

Pentstemon acuminatus. Lilac to violet. July. 1 foot.

" *barbatus*. Long, slender, scarlet spikes. June and July. 3 feet.

" *diffusus*. Blue. June. 1 foot.

" *Hartwegii*. Various colors. July. 2 feet.

" *laevigatus var. Digitalis*. White. July. 3 feet.

PERIWINKLE OR MYRTLE. See Vinca.

PHLOMIS.

Phlomis tuberosa. Useful for planting among shrubbery. Pink. July. 3 feet.

PHLOX.

Phlox maculata. Likes a low situation. Purple. July. 2 feet.

" *subulata* and varieties. See Rock Plants.



A bed or clump of Peonies is bound to be an attractive feature of any property. Each year adds to its beauty.
The list we offer has been selected with great care.

PHLOX. *Decussata* or *Paniculata* Varieties.

Phloxes are undoubtedly the most showy of all hardy flowers. The contrast is very great between those formerly seen in gardens—which were generally a dull-purple, and not very desirable—and the new and brilliant kinds now grown. We have spared no expense to procure the very best, and offer the following with every confidence that they will give satisfaction. All poor colors have been cast out :

Aurora Boreale. Salmon crimson eye.
Boule de Feu. Salmon scarlet, dark eye.
Coquelicot. Fiery scarlet, very vivid.
Duguesclin. Bluish violet shading out to white.
Mde. P. Langier. Bright red.
Lord Rayleigh. Dark violet.
Premier Ministre. Rosy white, deep rose centre.
Queen. Pure white.
Richard Wallace. White, violet centre.
Terre Neuve. Greyish white, violet centre.
T. H. Slocum. Bright red, dark eye.
Jean de Arc. Pure white, fine truss.
William Robinson. Salmon pink, tall.

PHYSOSTEGIA.

Physostegia denticulata. Lilac-white spikes. July and August. 3 feet.

“ *Virginica*, “Obedient Plant,” is very similar to *denticulata*, except it is rather dwarfer, and the flowers have the interesting feature of staying where they are pushed, either to the right or to the left. Lilac and white.

PINKS. See *Dianthus*.

PLATYCODON. Chinese Bellflower.

These are very handsome flowers, useful for cutting, and with a very prolonged flowering season, lasting from June to October. The prevailing color is blue, but often it comes white or variegated.

Platycodon grandiflorum. The tallest, growing 2 feet high.

“ *Japonicum*. More bushy, with larger flowers.

“ *Mariesii*. Dwarfer and more compact.

PLUMBAGO. See Rock Plants.

POLYGONUM.

Polygonum cuspidatum. A very strong-growing plant ; will thrive almost anywhere. Grand for planting in large masses, where it makes a very graceful and striking object. It is often planted on the banks of streams. Produces clouds of white bloom in August. Spreads from roots. 6 to 8 feet.

POPPY. See *Papaver*.

POTENTILLA.

Strawberry-like plants, producing flowers in shades of red and yellow ; useful for cutting in June and July.

PYRETHRUM.

Pyrethrum balsamita. Pale green leaves with very aromatic fragrance. 3 feet.

“ *roseum*. Very pretty, daisy-like flowers, in all shades of pink and red. June. 1½ feet. A prime favorite.

“ *var. Bridesmaid*. We have a fine stock of this fine, double white variety.

“ *uliginosum*. White. July and August. 3 feet.

RAGGED ROBIN. See *Lychnis*.

RED-HOT-POKER PLANT. See *Tritoma*.

RUDBECKIA. Cone-flower.

The Rudbeckias would be hard to dispense with ; they do much to keep the garden bright during the hot days of summer. All are of a rich-yellow color, and, excepting *Golden Glow*, which is double, exhibit cone-shaped, brown centres.

Rudbeckia fulgida, *Newmani* and *speciosa* are kinds known as “Black-Eyed Susans,” differing only in habit. They produce sheets of golden bloom in July and August. 18 inches to 2 feet.

“ *laciniata*. “Golden-Glow.” So well known as to need but little description. The double, yellow, dahlia-like flowers, borne on stems 6 or 8 feet high, in great profusion, make it a very conspicuous object during August. Useful for shrubberies.

“ *maxima*. Judging from the admiration this little-known plant excited in every one who saw it in flower in our nurseries, it is destined to become very popular. It is very distinct and striking, having large, glaucous-green leaves, and sending up flower-stems 5 feet high, each stem bearing from one to four flowers. The individual flowers are very remarkable, often lasting from four to six weeks.

RUTA. Rue.

Ruta graveolens. A pungent-smelling, shrub-like plant, with pretty foliage and yellow flowers.

SALVIA. Sage.

Salvia argentea. Interesting leaves, covered with silvery hair, make it very attractive and handsome.

“ *azurea grandiflora*. Azure-blue. August. 3 feet.

“ *nutans*. Blue. June. 1½ feet.

SANTOLINA.

Santolina incana. A pretty, little, shrub-like plant with very fine, silvery foliage ; useful for low hedges, bordering walks, etc.

SCABIOSA.

Scabiosa Caucasica. Blue. June. 1½ feet.

“ *lutea*. Yellow. July. 3 feet.

SEA HOLLY. See Eryngium.

SEA LAVENDER. See *Statice latifolia*.

SEDUM. See Rock Plants.

SEMPERVIVUM. See Rock Plants.

SIDALCEA.

Sidalcea malvaeflora. A neat and attractive plant, very uncommon. Pink. June and July. 2 feet.

SILPHIUM.

Silphium laciniatum. "Compass Plant." Yellow. August. 8 feet.

SNOWDROP. See *Galanthus*.

SOLIDAGO. Goldenrod.

Although these are so common, they make very pleasing subjects to plant along shrubby borders. The following are a few of the best:

Lanceolata,	Canadensis,
Serotina,	Nemoralis,
Sempervirens.	

SOUTHERNWOOD. See *Artemisia*.

SPIDERWORT. See *Tradescantia*.

SPIRAEA.

Spiraeas are all more or less partial to wet places, and are well worth cultivating. All have loose, feathery flowers, useful for cutting.

Spiraea Aruncus. Large, feathery panicles of white flowers. June. 4 feet.

" *Camptchaticum* White. June. 6 feet.

" *Filipendula*. With fern like leaves and creamy flowers. May and June. 6 inches.

" *Japonica*. White. May. 1 foot.

" var. *compacta*. An improved form.

" *lobata (venusta)*. Rosy-carmine. June. 2 feet.

" *palmata elegans*. White. June and July. 2 feet.

" *Ulmaria alba plena*. White. June and July. 3 feet.

SPURGEWORT. See *Euphorbia*.

STAR OF BETHLEHEM.

(See *Ornithogalum Umbellatum*.)

STOKESIA.

Stokesia cyanea. A very pleasing flower, very much like the China Aster. Blue. July to September. 1 foot.

STONE-CROP or LOVE-ENTANGLE. See *Sedum*.

SUNFLOWER. See *Helianthus*.

SWEET FLAG. See *Acorus*.

SWEET ROCKET. See *Hesperis*.

THALICTRUM. Meadow Rue.

Thalictrums have foliage very much like the Columbine, only much finer; and white and pink feathery flowers.

Thalictrum aquilegifolium roseum. Rare and choice. Rose. June. 2½ feet.

" *dioicum*. Whitish. June. 3 to 5 feet.

" *purpurascens*. Rose. June. 3 feet.

THERMOPSIS.

Thermopsis Caroliniana. A fine, erect plant, bearing spikes of yellow, pea-shaped flowers in May and June. 3 feet.

TRADESCANTIA. Spiderwort.

Very interesting and pretty plants for partially shaded places. Blue, white and purple. June and September. 1 foot.

TRITOMA. Red-hot-Poker Plant.

To those who are not acquainted with this unique flower, the first acquaintance is rather startling because of its sword-like leaves and dense spike of fiery red flowers, borne on a stiff stem, 3 or 4 feet high. North of Philadelphia, it should receive protection in winter,—or, what would be better still, it should be dug up and stored in sand along with the Cannas and Dahlias. We have a grand stock of home-grown plants.

Tritoma uvaria grandiflora. July and August.

" var. *John Waterer*. A very choice variety.

TROLLIUS. Globe Flower.

Trollius, or Globe Flowers, are very attractive, and ought to be better known. They much resemble large buttercups, but are of a much more aristocratic appearance.

Trollius Europaeus. Yellow. Large. May and June. 1 foot.

" *Asiaticus*. Orange. May and June. 1 foot.

VALERIANA. Valerian.

Valeriana dioica. A characteristic plant of the old-fashioned garden, valued for its spicy fragrance and rose-colored, feathery flowers. May and June. 2 feet.

VERNONIA.

Vernonia Baldwini. Purple. August and September. 4 feet.

" *Jamesii*. A very pretty plant with narrow foliage. Rare. August and September. 1½ feet.

VERONICA. Speedwell.

The majority of the Veronics are better adapted for the Rock Garden than for border planting, and will be found under that heading in these pages, with the exception of *Veronica longifolia subsessilis*, one of the best border plants.

Veronica longifolia subsessilis. Large, blue spikes. August. 2 feet.

" *Teucrium*. Blue. June. 1 foot.

" *Virginica*. White. July. 2 feet.

VINCA. Periwinkle or Myrtle.

Vincas are useful little evergreen, trailing plants, used for covering the ground under trees, on banks, graves, etc.

Vinca herbacea. A herbaceous species, with large, blue flowers.

" *minor*, in three colors. Blue, purple, and white.

VIOLA. Violet.

Viola cucullata. "Pink Gem." This violet, our own production, is one of the prettiest little things we have ever handled. The color of its flowers, a clear-pink, is not approached by any other violet. It is perfectly hardy, in the ordinary flower garden, and needs no frames. We strongly endorse it, and commend it to every flower-lover.

" *odorata*. The well-known fragrant violet. Blue and white.

WINDFLOWER. See *Anemone*.

WORMWOOD. See *Artemisia*.

YARROW. See *Achillea*.

The Rock or Alpine Garden

Few, if any, of the landscape features of a place afford greater pleasure to the lover of nature than the rock garden. Some partially shaded situation, with a slope toward the north, and well removed from all formal outlines, makes an ideal place, but is by no means a necessity. The plan should be along perfectly natural lines, and the background arranged to give high lights and dark shadows. The mounds of stone sometimes set on the surface of the flower garden or lawn are to be deplored as inappropriate. Depressions may oftentimes be treated satisfactorily, and also where the plants may be conveniently placed close to a natural stream, or where water can be artificially supplied.

The following list of Alpines or Rock Plants by no means includes all plants suitable for rock-work; but, judging from our long experience with such plants, we can safely say that it includes most of the plants that are likely to give satisfaction in our climate, and under the conditions generally met with.

Added to these, many of the bulbous plants, such as Snowdrops, Crocus, Daffodils, *Muscaria*, *Montbretia*, etc., do much to increase the beauty of the rock garden; and, in moist and shady places, nearly all the hardy native ferns are grand subjects.

Achillea tomentosa. See old-fashioned garden flowers.

Aegopodium Podagraria variegata. Variegated white and green foliage.

Ajuga genevensis. Blue. Grows in compact tufts. May.

" *reptans*. Similar to the former, but more spreading.

Alyssum argenteum. Silvery-gray leaves and yellow flowers. May.

" *saxatile*. Very showy golden-yellow flowers. May.

Aquilegia Canadensis. "Columbine." In its wild state it is found growing on rocks in shady places. Red. May.

Arabis albidula. Will cover the rocks in a white sheet of bloom in early spring.

Armeria alpina. Has a close, tufted growth, with pink flowers.

" *var. alba*. White flowers.

Armeria maritima. Pink, with very dwarf habit.

" *var. alba*. White flowers.

Artemisia pontica. Silvery foliage.

" *Stelleriana*. "Old Woman." With white and woolly leaves. Very good for dry places.

Aster alpinus. See old-fashioned garden flowers.

Astragalus alopecuroides. Yellow. Trailing. June.

Callirhoe involucrata. A very pretty trailing plant, with rich, red, geranium-like flowers.

Cerastium tomentosum. "Dusty Miller." A neat-growing little plant, with white foliage and flowers. May.

Chamaelirium luteum. "Blazing-star." Sulphur-yellow. May.

Coreopsis rosea. Forms a dense green carpet, and should be planted near the base of rock work. Rose. July and August.



The hardy rock garden is an object of interest all year round. But little knowledge is required to make a great success of this kind of work, taking lessons from Nature's methods of informal arrangement.

Coronilla varia. A trailing plant, producing sheets of pink flowers in fair-sized heads. June to October.

Dodecatheon Meadia. "Shooting-star," or "American Cowslip." Purple petals, with yellow centre.

Epimedium roseum. An exquisite little foliage plant.

Erinus alpinus. This is an ideal little rock plant, growing in tufts, and covering the rocks with pink in May.

Geranium sanguineum. Deep-rose. June to September.

Globularia trichosantha. Blue. July and August.

Gnaphalium Leontopodium. "Edelweiss." The national flower of Switzerland. Should be planted in a well-drained, sunny position on the rockery.

Heuchera sanguinea. "Coral Bells." One of the best rock plants. June and July.

" *Wheeleri*. Handsome, mottled foliage and greenish flowers.

Hieracium aurantiacum. Orange. June.

" *stoloniferum*. Yellow. June. Will grow in dry, sandy places, and form a carpet of green.

Iris cristata. A dwarf-growing Iris, with light-blue flowers fringed and spotted with yellow.

" *pumila*. This grand little plant blooms as early as the Snowdrop and Crocus, and will please all that see its rich blue flowers. One of the most interesting plants in our collection.

" *tectorum*. New, interesting, and very handsome. This beautiful Iris has been in cultivation in China for many years, where it is grown on the roofs of houses, but has only recently been introduced to the Western Hemisphere. It has proved perfectly hardy and satisfactory in our nurseries, especially when grown in a rather dry, well-drained position.

Lamium purpureum variegatum. A spreading plant, with variegated foliage and pink flowers.

Lotus corniculatus. "Babies' Slippers." Yellow. Blooms all summer and fall.

Nepeta Glechoma variegata. "Ground Ivy." White, variegated foliage; a rapid-spreading plant.

Opuntia Rafinesquii. "Hardy Cactus." Perfectly hardy. Should be planted in dry places. Its yellow flowers are borne abundantly, and make a rare display.

Phlox subulata alba. A fine, white variety.

" *var. rosea*. "Mountain Pink." An old-fashioned favorite, which can be used in almost any situation in which a low-growing plant is required. Rose.

" *var. "Sadie"*. Lavender.

Plumbago Larpentae. Bright-blue. August to October.

Polemonium reptans. Blue. May.

" *Richardsoni*. Blue, with a more upright growth than the former.

Potentilla rupestris. White flowers and strawberry-like foliage. July.

Primula suaveolens. "English Cowslip." Yellow. Very fragrant.

" *veris elatior caerulea*. Like the English Primrose. In various shades of blue and purple. May.

Ranunculus repens fl. pl. "Double Buttercup." Bright, shining foliage and double yellow flowers. Fine for a wet place.

Saxifraga crassifolia. Large, leathery leaves and pink flowers. One of the first flowers to open in spring.

Sedum album. White. Creeping.

" *Camptchaticum*. Upright. Yellow.

" *Fabaria*. Upright. Flowers showy, light-pink.

" *Hispanicum*. A pretty little creeping variety that will grow where there is very little soil.

" *hybridum*. Pink. Creeping.

" *Maximowiczii*. Upright. 18 inches high. Yellow. Good. June and July.

" *purpureum*. Upright. Dark, reddish foliage.

" *Seiboldi*. Pretty, drooping habit, glaucous foliage and pink flowers.

" *sexangulare*. "Stone-crop." "Love-entangle." One of the best creeping sorts.

" *spectabile*. Upright. Large, showy trusses of pink flowers. August. A handsome plant.

" *Telephium*. Upright. Somewhat similar to the preceding.

Sedums are all fine subjects for rock work, the creeping sorts often growing on the bare rocks. All like a sunny exposure.

Sempervivum ruthenicum. Rosette-like plants, with pink flowers in July.

" *tectorum*. "House-leek." Very distinct and smaller.

" *Verloti*.

Stachys lanata. "Bunnie's-ears." White, woolly leaves and pink flowers in July.

Statice latifolia. "Sea Lavender." Has large panicles of small lavender flowers. August.

Stellaria Holostea. White. May.

Thymus serpyllum. "Thyme." Fragrant. A very neat little plant, with pink flowers.

" *vulgaris*. The well-known garden Thyme.

" *var. argenteus*. A beautiful, variegated form.

Tricyrtis hirta nigra. Orchid-like plants, whitish flowers, covered with large, purple spots. Give rather a moist situation.

Veronica circaeoides. Forms a carpet of green. Blue flowers in June.

" *incana*. Silvery-white foliage and blue flowers. A very pleasing combination.

" *spicata nana*. Blue. Very compact and pretty.

Bulbs and Tuberous Roots

The following is a descriptive list of bulbs and tuberous plants, some of which can scarcely be classed as hardy herbaceous plants; but owing to their popularity and adaptability for planting in the hardy flower garden, we offer the following perennial kinds, as they do much to enhance the beauty of the garden.

Those not hardy are marked with an asterisk (*), and should be lifted in the fall and stored in a dry, cool cellar:

Anthericum Liliastrum. "St. Bruno's Lily." White. 2 feet. Summer.

Crocus. Yellow, purple and white. Blooms just after the Snowdrop.

**Dahlias*. Red, white, yellow and pink. Best double kinds.

Erythronium Americanum. "Dog's-Tooth Violet." Pretty mottled leaves and yellow flowers. Should be planted in moist, shaded places or they are likely to miss flowering. May. 6 inches.

Galanthus nivalis. "Snowdrop." About the first flower to open in spring.

**Gladiolus hybrids*. These handsome flowers are so easily handled and so sure to succeed that they ought to be grown in every garden.

Hyacinthus candicans. "Giant Summer Hyacinth." Like a huge hyacinth. White. Summer. 4 feet.

Liatis pycnostachya. Tall purple spikes. August and September. 5 feet.

"*spicata*. Purple. Very hardy. July and August. 1½ feet.

Lilium auratum. "Golden-Banded Lily of Japan." A magnificent flower. White, spotted red and banded yellow. July to September. 4 feet.

"*candidum*. The "Annunciation Lily." The well-known white lily. Blooms earlier than the others. 6 feet.

"*speciosum album*. White. August. 4 feet.

"*var. roseum*. Rose. August. 4 feet.

"*superbum*. A beautiful native lily. Orange-red, spotted flowers, and when well grown produced in great profusion, on stems about 4 feet high. July.

"*tigrinum splendens*. "Tiger Lily." Orange-red, spotted black—very fine. August. 5 feet.

**Montbretia crocosmaeflora*. One of the best summer flowering bulbous plants. Should be planted in clumps to be effective. Loose spikes of orange-red flowers, about 1½ feet high. August.

Muscari botryoides. "Grape Hyacinth," "Blue-Bottle." Rather small, hyacinth-like flowers in early spring. Very hardy.

Narcissus. "Daffodils." The hardiest kinds of these well-known spring beauties are a great acquisition to the garden. Double and single yellow.

"*poeticus*. "Poet's Narcissus." White.

Ornithogalum umbellatum. "Star of Bethlehem." White, star-shaped flowers in early spring. Very hardy.

Hardy Ferns

Ferns might be used in gardens much more than they are, for not only are they beautiful in summer, but many of them are evergreen, affording something green for rock work and other places in winter time. Ferns like shade, but at the same time must have some air. Damp, shady places are the ones they prefer, and as such spots do not suit many plants, ferns are especially valuable for the purpose.

Evergreen sorts are marked (E.)

Adiantum pedatum. Maiden Hair Fern.

Aspidium acrostichoides. Christmas Fern. (E.)

"*cristatum*. Crested Shield-fern. (E.)

"*marginale*. Marginal Fern. (E.)

"*spinulosum*. (E.)

"*Thelyptera*. Lady Fern.

Asplenium angustifolium. Narrow-leaved Spleenwort.

Onoclea sensibilis. Sensitive Fern.

"*Struthiopteris*. Ostrich Fern.

Osmunda cinnamomea. Cinnamon Fern.

"*Claytoniana*. Flowering Fern.

"*regalis*. King Fern.

Polypodium hexagonopterum.

"*vulgare*. (E.)

Pteris aquilina. Brake or Bracken.

Hardy Grasses

The Hardy Grasses are invaluable for giving distinct effects. The structure of the plants is so different from the shrubs and trees as to always give a pleasing contrast. In isolated clumps on lawns and near water they are especially pleasing.

Arundo Donax. "The Giant Reed." Bluish-green. 12 to 15 feet.

"*var. variegata*. A very handsome, variegated variety of the former. 8 to 10 feet.



Arundo donax, or Giant Reed, is useful for creating many ornamental effects.



When *Lilium candidum* is in flower the sight is one easily remembered. We make a feature of offering Lilies prepared especially for spring planting. These are in pots and are of such worthy varieties as *auratum*, *candidum*, *speciosum roseum* and *speciosum album*.

Bambusa Metake. "Evergreen Bamboo." 5 to 6 feet.
Erianthus Ravennae. Has beautiful plumes in the fall.
 8 to 10 feet.
Eulalia Japonica. "False Pampas Grass." Green, broad
 leaf. 8 to 10 feet.
 " *var. gracillima univittata*. Very narrow blades,
 making a very graceful and pretty plant. 5 to 7 ft.
 " *var. variegata*. Green and white striped. Very
 handsome. 5 to 7 feet.
 " *var. zebrina*. Green, barred with bronzy-yellow.
 Very striking. 5 to 7 feet.
Phalaris arundinacea variegata. "Ribbon Grass." An
 excellent dwarf grass for clumping in the fore-
 ground of shrubberies.

Plants for Wet Places

<i>Acorus Calamus variegatus</i> .	<i>Iris laevigata</i> .
<i>Arundo Donax</i> .	" <i>orientalis</i> .
<i>Erianthus Ravennae</i> .	" <i>Pseudacorus</i> .
<i>Eulalia Japonica</i> .	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i> .
" <i>var. gracillima univittata</i> .	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i> .
" <i>var. variegata</i> .	<i>Ranunculus repens</i> , fl. pl.
" <i>var. zebrina</i> .	<i>Spiraea Aruncus</i> .
<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> .	" <i>Camptchaticum</i> .
<i>Hibiscus militaris</i> .	" <i>palmata elegans</i> .
" <i>moscheutos</i> .	" <i>Ulmaria fl. pl.</i>
<i>Vernonia Baldwini</i> .	



Two of the most popular evergreens are pictured. In the foreground the light color of the Colorado Blue Spruce, *Abies pungens*, makes it stand out prominently, while the characteristic, shapely habit of the Golden Japanese Cypress, *Retinispora plumosa aurea*, is well shown by the specimen in the centre.

Price List of Deciduous Trees

The sizes we have in stock are listed opposite each variety. Excepting where otherwise noted, these are sold at the uniform rate printed at the beginning of the list. Other grades could be offered, but those indicated are the most suitable. This uniform schedule of prices is a radical departure from all prevailing customs and greatly simplifies the making out of an order.

Twenty-five trees in any assortment are sold at the 100 rate. Special selections of stock or plants personally picked out by the customer at our nurseries will be charged for strictly according to the value of the specimen secured. Every item is in the finest condition for transplanting.

Street trees, straight trunks, first branches 6 to 9 ft. above ground

Grades	Each	10	100
(1) 14-16 ft., 3-5 in. caliper	\$5.00	\$50.00	\$400.00
(2) 12-14 ft., 3½-3 in. "	3.00	30.00	250.00
(3) 9-12 ft., 2-2½ in. "	2.00	20.00	150.00
(4) 7-9 ft., 1-2 in. "	1.00	10.00	75.00

Lawn specimens, selected form and usually lower-branched, except where individually priced in the catalogue

Grade (1)	Grade (2)	Grade (3)	Grade (4)
\$6.00 each	\$4.00 each	\$3.00 each	\$1.00 each

Seedlings and young saplings for experimental purposes

	Each	Three
1-2 ft.	\$0.25	\$0.50
2-4 ft.	.35	1.00

Acer campestre. Eng. Cork Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	Acer saccharinum. Sugar Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" dasycarpum. Silver Maple	2 to 4 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	12 to 14 ft.		12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.
" var. Wierii. Wier's Cut-leaf	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	" var. nigrum.	7 to 9 ft.	
" laetum (colchicum rubrum).	5 ft., 75c. each		" spicatum.	2 to 4 ft.	
	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each		" striatum. Striped Maple	1 to 2 ft.	
" macrophyllum. Oregon	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" Tataricum. Tartarian Maple	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" obtusatum.	2 to 4 ft.		" var. Ginnale.	2 to 4 ft.	
" platanoides. Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		4 to 5 ft. (bushy), \$1.00 each	
	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.	" Japonicum.	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots,	
" var. globosa. Globe Norway	3 to 3½ ft., \$2.50 each			\$1.50 each	
" var. Reitenbachii. Purple-leaved Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.		" var. aconitifolium.	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots,	
" var. Schwedleri. Blood-leaved Norway Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.		\$1.50 each	
" Pseudo-Platanus. Sycamore Maple	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" var. ampelopsilobum.	4 to 5 ft. specimens,	
	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.		\$3.50 each	
" var. purpureum. Purple-leaved Sycamore Maple	5 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each		" var. cristatum.	18 to 24 in., 4 in. pots,	
" var. tricolor.	3 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each			\$1.75 each	
" rubrum. Red Maple	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" var. palmatum.	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots,	
" rufinerve.	2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each			\$1.50 each	

Acer polymorphum.	2½ to 3 ft., from tubs, \$2.00 each	Bechtel's Crab. See <i>Pyrus</i> .	
	4 to 5 ft. (bushy), \$3.50 each	Beech. See <i>Fagus</i> .	
" var. atropurpureum. Blood- leaved Japanese Maple	2 to 2½ ft., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each; 3 ft. bushy specimens, \$5.00 each.	Betula alba. Eu. White Birch	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
" var. dissectum. Cut-leaved Japanese Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.75 each; 2½ to 3 ft. specimens from tubs, \$2.50 each	" var. laciniata pendula. Cut- leaved Weeping Birch	6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each
" var. dissectum atropurpureum. Purple Cut-leaved Japan Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.25 each; 3 to 4 ft. spec., \$5.00 each	" var. purpurea. Purple-leaved Birch	3 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each
" var. pinnatifolium atropur- pureum.	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each	" costata.	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each
" var. reticulatum. Varie- gated - leaved Japanese Maple	18 to 24 in., 5 in. pots, \$1.50 each; 2 to 2½ ft., 8 inch tubs, \$2.50 each	" lenta. Sweet Birch	1 to 2 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
		" lutea. Yellow Birch	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
Aesculus glabra. American Horse Chestnut	7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	" papyracea. Paper Birch	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
" Hippocastanum. European Horse Chestnut	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.	" populifolia. Poplar Birch	12 to 14 ft.
" var. alba plena. Double White European Horse Chestnut	7 to 9 ft.	" pumila. Dwarf Birch	2 to 4 ft.
" Lyonii.	2 to 4 ft. 9 to 12 ft.	" rubra. Red Birch	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
" rubicunda. Red - flowered Horse Chestnut	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	" ulmifolia.	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each
Ailanthus glandulosa. Tree of Heaven	9 to 12 ft.	Birch. See <i>Betula</i> .	
" var. seed-bearing.	9 to 12 ft. 12 to 14 ft.	Bird Cherry. See <i>Cerasus</i> .	
Alder. See <i>Alnus</i> in both Trees and Shrubs.		Broussonetia papyrifera. Paper Mulberry	2 to 4 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
Alnus glutinosa. European Alder	2 to 4 ft.	" Kaempferi. Japanese Pa- per Mulberry	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
" incana.	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.	Buckeye. See <i>Pavia</i> .	
" serrulata.	2 to 4 ft.	Carpinus Americana. American Hornbeam	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.
Amygdalus Persica. Crimson Flowering Peach	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100	" Betulus. European Hornbeam	2 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each
" var. Flowering Peach, three varieties — Rose, White and Crimson	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each; \$3.50 per 10; \$20.00 per 100	Carya alba. Shellbark Hickory	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each.
See <i>Amygdalus</i> in Shrubs.		" var. soft-shelled.	12 to 18 in., from pots, \$2.50 each
Andromeda arborea. Sorrel Tree	18 to 24 in. trans., 50c.	" amara. Bitternut	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft.
Aralia Japonica. Hercules Club	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 50c. each	" aquatica.	6 to 8 in., 25c. each
" spinosa. Hercules Club	2 to 4 ft.	" microcarpa.	2 to 4 ft.
See Shrubs also.		" olivaeformis. Pecan Nut	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
Ash. See <i>Fraxinus</i> .		" porcina. Pig Nut	1 to 2 ft.
Ash-leaved Maple. See <i>Negundo</i> .		" sulcata. Western Shellbark	2 to 4 ft.
Asimina triloba. Papaw	2 to 4 ft. 4 to 5 ft., 75c. each	" tomentosa. White Hickory	1 to 2 ft.
		Castanea Americana. American Sweet Chestnut	2 to 4 ft. 5 ft., 75c. each
		" Japonica. Japan Chestnut	2 to 4 ft. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each
		" pumila. Chinquapin	2 to 4 ft. 3 ft. bushy, 50c. each
		" vesca. Spanish Chestnut	1 to 2 ft. 4 to 5 ft., 75c. each 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
		" var. Numbo.	5 to 6 ft. \$1.50 each
		" var. Paragon.	5 to 6 ft. \$1.50 each
		Catalpa bignonioides. Eastern Catalpa	2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft.
		" var. aurea. Golden Catalpa	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 4 ft. 7 to 9 ft. 9 to 12 ft.
		" Bungei. Globe-headed	7 to 8 ft., 2yr. heads, \$1.50 each 7 to 8 ft., 3yr. heads, \$2.50 each

Catalpa var. nana.	1 to 2 ft.	
" Kaempferi. Japanese Catalpa	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" speciosa. Western Catalpa	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Celtis occidentalis. Nettle Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" pumila. Dwarf Nettle Tree	3 to 4 ft.	
" Sinensis. Chinese Nettle	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
Cerasus Avium plena.		
Double fl. Cherry	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each	
" Padus. European Bird Cherry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" Pennsylvanica. Wild Red	1 to 2 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" pumila. Sand Cherry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" ranunculiflora. Double	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each	
" rosea pendula.		
Jap. Weeping Cherry	5 to 6 ft., 3yr. heads,	
	\$1.50 each	
" serotina. Wild Black Cherry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
" Sieboldi rubra plena. Double		
fl. Japanese Cherry	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each	
" Sinensis fl. pl. Double-fl.		
Chinese Cherry	5 ft., 50c. each	
" Virginiana.	2 to 4 ft.	
Cercidiphyllum Japonicum.	2 to 4 ft.	
	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	
Cercis Canadensis. Amer. Judas	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
	6 to 7 ft. \$1.00 each	
" Japonica. Japanese Judas		
	1 to 2 ft. 12 to 18 in., trans., 35c. each	
	2½ to 3 ft. specimens, 75c. each	
Cherry. See Cerasus.		
China Tree. See Melia.		
Chinese Cork Tree. See Phellodendron.		
Chinese Cypress. See Glyptostrobus.		
Cladrastis tinctoria. Yellow Wood	3 to 4 ft.	
	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
Cornus florida. American Dogwood		
	1 to 2 ft., 25c. ea.; \$2.00 per 10; \$15 per 100	
	2 to 3 ft., 35c. ea.; 2.50 per 10; 25 per 100	
	3 to 4 ft., 50c. ea.; 4.00 per 10; 35 per 100	
	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 ea.; 7.50 per 10; 50 per 100	
" var. rubro. Pink-flowered	2 to 3 ft., 75c. each;	
	\$6 per 10; \$50 per 100	
	3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each;	
	\$12.50 per 10	
" var. pendula. Weeping	3 to 3½ ft., 75c. each;	
	\$5 per 10; \$40 per 100	
See Shrubs also.		
Cytisus Laburnum.	2 to 4 ft.	5 to 7 ft.
	\$1 each; \$7.50 per 10	
Deciduous Cypress. See Taxodium		
Dimorphanthus Mandshuricus	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Diospyros Virginiana.		
Persimmon	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" var. improved fruiting.	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
Dogwood. See Cornus.		
Elm. See Ulmus.		
Empress Tree. See Paulownia.		
Fagus ferruginea. American Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	
" sylvatica. English Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.25 each	
	7 to 9 ft., \$2.50 each	
" var. asplenifolia.		
Fern-leaved Beech	2 to 3 ft., \$1.50 each	
" var. heterophylla.		
Cut-leaved Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$2.00 each	
" var. pendula. Weeping	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
	6 to 8 ft., \$1.50 each	
" var. purpurea. Purple	3 to 3½ ft., \$1.00 each	
" var. Riversii.		
Blood-leaved Beech	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each	
	5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each	
Flowering Crab. See Pyrus.		
" Locust. See Robinia.		
" Peach. See Amygdalus.		
Franklin Tree. See Gordonia.		
Fraxinus Americana.		
American White Ash	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" atrovirens.	2 to 4 ft.	
" aucubaefolia.	9 to 12 ft.	
" elonga Japonica.	2 to 4 ft.	
" excelsior. English Ash	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	12 to 14 ft.	
" var. aurea. Golden-leaved	2 to 4 ft.	
" var. globosa. Globe-headed	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each	
" var. pendula. Weeping Ash	8 to 10 ft., \$2.00 each	
" var. aurea. Golden Barked		
Weeping Ash	7 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each	
" heterophylla. Cut-leaved Ash	7 to 9 ft.	
" jaspidea. Striped-bark Ash	2 to 4 ft.	
" lenticifolia.	7 to 9 ft.	
" Mandshurica.	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" Ornus. Flowering Ash	1 to 2 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" platycarpa. Water Ash	2 to 4 ft.	
" quadrangulata. Blue Ash	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" viridis. Green Ash	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Ginkgo. See Salisburia.		
Gleditschia triacanthos.		
Honey Locust	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Glyptostrobus pendula.		
Chinese Cypress	1 ft., from pots, 75c. each	
Gordonia pubescens.		
Franklin Tree	12 to 18 in., from pots,	
	\$1.50 each.	
Gymnocladus Canadensis.		
Kentucky Coffee Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Hazel Nut. See Corylus in Shrubs.		
Hercules Club. See Aralia.		
Hickory. See Carya.		
Hop Hornbeam. See Ostrya.		
Hornbeam. See Carpinus.		
Horse Chestnut. See Æsculus.		
Hovenia dulcis.	2 to 3 ft., 75c. each	
Hop Tree. See Ptelea.		

<i>Ilex monticola.</i>	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Morus alba.</i> White Mulberry	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Japanese Larch. See <i>Pseudo-larix.</i>			" <i>Downing's</i> Everbearing.	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each	
" <i>Maple.</i> See <i>Acer Japonicum</i> , and <i>Acer polymorphum.</i>			" <i>Hicks'</i> Everbearing.	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each	
Judas Tree. See <i>Cercis.</i>			" <i>Japonica.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Juglans cinerea.</i> Butternut	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	" <i>Tatarica.</i> Russian Mulberry	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
" <i>nigra.</i> Black Walnut	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	" <i>Teas'</i> Weeping.	5 to 7 ft., 1 yr. head, \$1.00 each	
" <i>regia.</i> English Walnut	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each			6 to 7 ft., 3 yr. head, \$2.50 each	
" <i>rupestris.</i> Cal. Black Walnut.	7 to 9 ft.		Mountain Ash. See <i>Pyrus.</i>		
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata.</i> Varnish Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	Mulberry. See <i>Morus.</i>		
<i>Laburnum.</i> See <i>Cytisus.</i>			<i>Negundo aceroides.</i> Ash-leaved Maple	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Larch. See <i>Larix.</i>			" <i>var. folius aureus.</i>	3 to 5 ft., from 7 inch tubs, \$1.50 each	
<i>Larix Americana.</i> Am. Larch	2 to 4 ft.		Nettle. See <i>Celtis.</i>		
" <i>Europaea.</i> European Larch	1 to 2 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Nyssa multiflora.</i> Sour Gum.	1 to 2 ft.	
Linden. See <i>Tilia.</i>	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.		2 to 3 ft., 75c. each	
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua.</i> Sweet Gum Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	Oak. See <i>Quercus.</i>		
	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each		Osage Orange. See <i>Maclura.</i>		
Kentucky Coffee Tree. See <i>Gymnocladus.</i>			<i>Ostrya Virginica.</i> Hop Hornbeam	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
<i>Liriodendron tulipifera.</i> Tulip Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	Pagoda Tree. See <i>Sophora.</i>		
Locust. See <i>Gleditschia.</i>			Papaw. See <i>Asimina.</i>		
<i>Maclura aurantiaca.</i> Osage Orange	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	Paper Mulberry. See <i>Broussonetia.</i>		
(See also Hedge Plants.)			<i>Paulownia imperialis</i> Empress Tree	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
<i>Magnolia acuminata.</i> Cucumber Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	<i>Pavia flava.</i> Yellow-flowered Buckeye	5 ft., \$1.00 each	
" <i>conspicua.</i> Chinese White Magnolia	2 to 3 ft., \$1.00 each		" <i>rubra.</i> Red-flowered	2 to 4 ft.	
" <i>Fraseri.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	Persimmon. See <i>Diospyros.</i>		
	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	<i>Phellodendron Amurense.</i> Chinese Cork Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	12 to 14 ft.		" <i>Regeliana.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	
" <i>glauca.</i> Sweet Bay	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	<i>Photinia villosa.</i>	2 to 4 ft.	
	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each			4 to 5 ft., 75c. each	
" <i>Halleana.</i> See <i>stellata.</i>			Plane Tree. See <i>Platanus.</i>		
" <i>Kobus.</i> Japanese Magnolia	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	<i>Planera cuspidata.</i>	2½ to 3 ft. from pots, \$1.00 each	
	4 to 5 ft. pots, \$1.50 ea		" <i>Kiaki.</i>	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>Lennei.</i>	3 to 4 ft., from 12 in. tubs, or with balls, \$2.50 each.		" <i>pendula.</i>	5 to 6 ft., 1 yr., \$1.50 each; 6 ft., 4 yr., \$2.50 each	
" <i>macrophylla.</i> Broad-leaved Magnolia	2 to 4 ft.		" <i>Richardi.</i>	12 to 18 in., 75c. each.	
" <i>purpurea.</i> Purple-flowered	3 to 4 ft., from pots, \$1.50 each		<i>Platanus occidentalis.</i> American Plane Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>Soulangiana.</i> Pink-flowered	3 to 4 ft., from 8 inch tubs, \$2.00 each		" <i>orientalis.</i> Oriental Plane.	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>speciosa.</i>	3 to 4 ft., from 12 inch tubs, or with balls, \$2.50 each		Poplar. See <i>Populus.</i>		
" <i>stellata.</i> Dwarf, early- flowering Magnolia	12 to 18 in., pots, \$1.00 each		<i>Populus alba.</i> Silver Poplar	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	2½ to 3 ft., bushy, from tubs, or with balls, \$3.00 each		" <i>angulata.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>var. standards</i>	4 to 6 ft., \$5.00 each		" <i>balsamifera.</i> Balsam Poplar.	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
" <i>tripetala.</i> Umbrella Magnolia	2 to 4 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	" <i>var. Bolleana.</i> Pyramidal Silver Poplar	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Maple. See <i>Acer.</i>				12 to 14 ft	
<i>Melia Azedarach.</i> China Tree	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>fastigiata.</i> Lombardy	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
			" <i>monilifera.</i> Carolina Poplar or Cottonwood	8 to 9 ft., 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10, \$40.00 per 100	
				9 to 10 ft., 1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10, \$60.00 per 100	

<i>Populus</i> var. <i>Van Geerti</i> . Golden	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Quercus Texana</i> . Texan Oak	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
“ <i>Ontariensis</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	“ <i>tinctoria</i> . Black Oak	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
“ <i>pendula</i> .	6 to 7 ft., \$1.00 each		<i>Robinia hispida</i> . Rose Acacia	2 to 4 ft.	
“ <i>tremuloides</i> .	8 ft., \$1.75 each		“ <i>Pseud-acacia</i> . Yellow Locust	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
Prickly Ash. See <i>Xanthoxylon</i> .	2 to 4 ft.		“ <i>viscosa</i> .	9 to 12 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
<i>Pseudo-larix Kaempferi</i> .			<i>Salisburia adiantifolia</i> . Gingko,	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
Japanese Golden Larch	3 ft. from 8 in. tubs,		Maidenhair Tree	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	\$3.00 each		“ var. <i>seed-bearing</i> .	4 to 5 ft., \$1.00 each	
<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> . Hop Tree.	2 to 4 ft.		<i>Salix alba</i> . White Willow	5 to 6 ft., bushy, \$1.00 each	
“ var. <i>aurea</i> . Golden	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each		“ <i>aurea pendula</i> . Golden Drooping Willow	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
	4 to 5 ft.		<i>Salix Babylonica</i> .		
<i>Pterostyrax hispidum</i> .	7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each		Weeping Willow	7 to 9 ft.	
<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	“ var. <i>Wisconsin Weeping</i> .	7 to 9 ft.	
European Mountain Ash	5 to 6 ft., 75c. each		“ <i>Japonica</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	
“ var. <i>oak-leaved</i> .	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each		“ <i>pentandra</i> . Laurel-leaved	4 to 5 ft., bushy, \$1.00	
“ <i>baccata</i> .	2 to 4 ft.			7 to 9 ft., \$1.00 each	
“ <i>coronaria</i> .			“ <i>vitellina Britzensis</i> .		
Sweet-scented Crab	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	Flame-colored Willow	2 to 4 ft.	5 to 6 ft.
“ <i>floribunda</i> .	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each		<i>Sapindus marginatus</i> . Soapberry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
“ <i>loensis</i> .			<i>Sassafras officinale</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
Bechtel's Double-fl. Crab	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each		Soapberry. See <i>Sapindus</i> .		
“ <i>Parkmanni</i> .	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each		<i>Sophora Japonica</i> . Pagoda Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
“ <i>pendula</i> .	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each		“ <i>violacea</i> .	5 to 6 ft., \$1.50 each	
“ <i>praecox</i> .	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each		Sorrel Tree. See <i>Andromeda</i> .		
“ <i>salicifolia argentea</i> .	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each		Sour Gum Tree. See <i>Nyssa</i> .		
“ <i>spectabilis</i> .	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each		<i>Styrax Obassia</i> .	3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each	
“ <i>Torino</i> .	4 to 5 ft., 50c. each		Sweet Chestnut. See <i>Castanea</i> .		
See Shrubs also.			Sweet Gum Tree. See <i>Liquidambar</i> .		
<i>Quercus alba</i> . White Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Taxodium distichum</i> .		
“ <i>Banisteri</i> . Scrub Oak	2 to 4 ft.		Deciduous Cypress	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.
“ <i>bicolor</i> . Meadow Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	<i>Tilia Americana</i> .		
	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	American Linden	9 to 12 ft.	
“ <i>Cerris</i> . Turkey Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	“ <i>Europaea</i> .	7 to 9 ft.	
	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	“ var. <i>argentea</i> . White-leaved	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>coccinea</i> . Scarlet Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	“ var. <i>laciniata</i> . Cut-leaved	3 to 4 ft., \$1.00 each	
	12 to 14 ft.		“ <i>platyphyllos</i> . European	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>lyrata</i> .	7 to 9 ft.		“ <i>Parmentieri</i> . Weeping	7 to 9 ft.	
“ <i>macrocarpa</i> . Mossy Cup	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	Tree of Heaven. See <i>Ailanthus</i> .		
“ <i>Michauxii</i> .	2 to 4 ft.		Tulip Tree. See <i>Liriodendron</i> .		
“ <i>obtusiloba</i> . Post Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	<i>Ulmus alata</i> . Cork Elm	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
“ <i>olivaeformis</i> .	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	“ <i>Americana</i> . American Elm	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
	14 to 16 ft.			9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.
“ <i>Palustri imbricaria</i> .	9 to 12 ft.		“ <i>campestris</i> . English Elm	4 to 5 ft., 75c. each	
“ <i>palustris</i> . Pin Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	“ <i>crassifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.	“ <i>fulva</i> . Slippery Elm	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.
“ var. <i>compacta</i> .	3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each		“ <i>latifolia</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
“ <i>Phellos</i> . Willow Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	“ <i>montana</i> . Wych Elm	7 to 9 ft.	
“ <i>prinoides</i> . Dwf. Chestnut Oak	2 to 4 ft.		“ var. <i>Camperdown Weeping</i> .	5 to 7 ft., 1 yr., \$1.25	
“ <i>Prinus</i> . Chestnut Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	“ <i>monumentalis</i> .	1 ft., from pots, 75c.	
“ <i>Robur</i> . English Oak	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.	“ <i>purpurea</i> . Purple-leaved	2 to 4 ft.	7 to 9 ft.
	9 to 12 ft.	12 to 14 ft.	“ <i>racemosa</i> .	2 to 4 ft.	
“ var. <i>Concordia</i> .	4 to 5 ft., \$1.50 each		Varnish Tree. See <i>Koelreuteria</i> .		
“ var. <i>fastigiata</i> . Pyramidal	5 to 6 ft., \$2.00 each		Walnut. See <i>Juglans</i> .		
“ <i>rubra</i> . Red Oak	7 to 9 ft.	9 to 12 ft.	Yellow-wood. See <i>Cladrastis</i> .		
	12 to 14 ft.	14 to 16 ft.	<i>Zanthoxylon piperitum</i> . Japan- ese Prickly Ash		2 to 4 ft.

Price List of Deciduous Shrubs

The sizes of good stock which we can offer are listed opposite each variety. Our system of uniform pricing prevails in all cases excepting the comparatively few instances where other rates are quoted. For example, take any plant listed merely as: *Alnus serrulata*, 2 to 3 feet, and it is apparent that this item is sold at 35c. each, \$3.00 for 10, or \$20.00 for 100. In all cases special selections will be charged for strictly according to the value of the specimen taken.

The benefit of the low rate is given on five shrubs in any assortment, and 25 are sold at the price given on 100. It would be hard to equal our shrubs in regard to quality. Every plant has been grown with unusual care and is thrifty, vigorous and has splendid roots. Our transplanted stock produces prompt and satisfactory results. Follow our instructions in regard to pruning and planting and the risk in moving these choice varieties is rendered too trifling to be seriously considered. Our two heaviest grades are exceptionally fine, and, considering their actual worth, the prices are very low.

Shrubs for specimen planting. Individually good form

		Each	10	100
Fine specimens,	4-6 ft.,	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
"	" 3-4 ft., . . . . .	.50	3.50	25.00
"	" 2-3 ft., . . . . .	.35	3.00	20.00
"	" 1-2 ft., . . . . .	.25	2.00	15.00

For bedding, carefully assorted sizes, 1-6 ft., \$30.00 per 100

<i>Abelia rupestris</i> .	8 to 10 in.	75c. each.	<i>Azalea mollis</i> . Chinese Azalea	
Almond, Flowering. See <i>Amygdalus</i> .			Red and yellow	18 to 24 in. 75c. ea., \$6.00 per 10, \$50.00 per 100.
<i>Alnus serrulata</i> . Swamp Alder	2 to 3 ft.			Selected, \$1.00 each, \$8.00 per 10, \$70.00 per 100
See Trees also.				
<i>Amelanchier Botryapium</i> .			" var. <i>Pontica</i> . Ghent Azalea	
June Berry	1 to 2 ft.		Assorted colors	18 to 24 in. \$1.00 each
" <i>nana</i> . Dwarf	1 to 2 ft.			2½ to 3 ft. heavy, \$2.00 each, \$15.00 per 10, \$100 per 100
" <i>rotundifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>viscosa</i> . Native Azalea	1 to 2 ft. 50c. each
" <i>vulgaris</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> . Groundsel	2 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
<i>Amorpha canescens</i> . Lead Plant	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Berberis concinnum</i> . Barberry	1 to 2 ft. 35c. each
" <i>fruticosa</i> . Indigo Shrub	3 to 4 ft.		" <i>Thunbergii</i> . Japanese	12 to 18 in. 25c. each
<i>Amygdalus nana</i> .				\$2.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
White Flowering Almond	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		18 to 24 in. 35c. each
" var. <i>Nana</i> Pink Flowering	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		\$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
See Trees also.			" <i>vulgaris</i> .	
<i>Andromeda arborea</i> . See Trees.			Common Barberry	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
" <i>ligustrina</i> .	3 to 4 ft.		" var. <i>purpurea</i> . Purple	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" <i>Mariana</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	35c. each.	Bladder Nut. See <i>Staphylea</i> .	
		\$2.00 per 10	" <i>Senna</i> . See <i>Colutea</i> .	
" <i>nitida</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		Buckthorn. See <i>Rhamnus</i> .	
" <i>polifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		<i>Buddleia curviflora</i>	2 to 3 ft.
" <i>racemosa</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	35c. each, \$2.00 per 10	" <i>intermedia</i>	1 to 2 ft.
<i>Aralia Cachemirica</i> .	3 yrs. 35c. each.		" <i>Lindleyana</i>	4 to 6 ft.
" <i>pentaphylla</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Burning Bush. See <i>Euonymus</i> .	
See Trees also.				
<i>Azalea amoena</i> . See Evergreens.				
" <i>arborescens</i> .	12 to 15 in.	35c. each		

Schedule of prices is on this page

Bush Honeysuckle. See <i>Lonicera</i> .			
Buttonball. See <i>Cephalanthus</i> .			
<i>Callicarpa Japonica</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>purpurea</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
<i>Calycanthus laevigatus</i> . Sweet			
Shrub. Shrub Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
<i>Caragana arborescens</i> .			
Siberian Pea	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>var. pendula</i> . Weeping	4 ft., 2 yrs.,	\$1.50 each	
<i>Caryopteris Mastacanthus</i> .			
Verbena Shrub	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Cassia Marilandica</i> . Senna	3 yrs.,	35c. each	
<i>Ceanothus Americanus</i> .			
Jersey Tea	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 4 ft.	
<i>Cercis</i> . See Trees.			
<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> .			
Buttonbush	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
Chaste Shrub. See <i>Vitex</i> .			
<i>Chionanthus Virginica</i> .			
White Fringe	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
Christ Thorn. See <i>Paliurus</i> .			
<i>Citrus trifoliata</i> . Hardy Orange	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
<i>Clerodendron trichotomum</i>	2 to 3 ft.	75c. each	
<i>Clethra alnifolia</i> . Sweet Pepper	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Colutea arborescens</i> .			
Bladder Senna	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
<i>Corchorus</i> . See <i>Kerria</i> .			
<i>Cornus alba</i> .			
Red-twigged Dogwood	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>var. lutea</i>	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>alternifolia</i> . Blue Dogwood	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>Baileyi</i>	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>circinata</i>	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>glabrata</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Mas.</i> Cornelian Cherry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>var. variegata</i>	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>paniculata</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>pubescens</i>	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>sanguinea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>var. variegata</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>sericea</i>	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>stricta</i>	1 to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
See Trees also.			
<i>Corylopsis pauciflora</i>	1 to 2 ft.,	50c. each.	
<i>Corylus Americana</i> . Hazel Nut.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Avellana</i> . Eu. Hazel Nut.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>Filberts</i> assorted.	4 to 5 ft.	50c. each	
" <i>laciniata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>purpurea</i> . Purple-leaved	1 to 2 ft.	35c. each	
	\$2.50 per 10		
	2 to 2½ ft.	50c. each	
	\$3.50 per 10		
" <i>rostrata</i>	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Cotoneaster Simonsi</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Crataegus aestivalis</i> . Hawthorn.	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>coccinea</i> .			
Amer. White Thorn	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>cordata</i> . Washington Thorn.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>crus-galli</i> . Cockspur	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>flava</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>mollis</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>oxyacantha</i> .			
English Hawthorn	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>var. Double Rose</i> .	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>var. Double White</i> .	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>var. Paul's Scarlet</i> .	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>var. rubra splendens</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Daphne Mezereum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
Deciduous Holly. See <i>Prinos</i> .			
<i>Desmodium Japonicum</i> . White	2 yrs. from pots,	35c. each,	
	\$3.00 per 10,	\$25.00 per 100	
" <i>penduliflorum</i> . Pink	2 yrs. from pots,	35c. each,	
	\$3.00 per 10,	\$25.00 per 100;	
	4 years' heavy field-grown,	50c. each,	
	\$3.00 per 10, \$20.00 per 100.		
<i>Deutzia candidissima</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>crenata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>var. Double Pink</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>var. Double White</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>Fortunei</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>gracilis</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>var. rosea</i> .	1 ft.,	35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100	
" <i>Lemoinei</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>var. compacta</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>Pride of Rochester</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>scabra</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>Seiboldi</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>Watereri</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	
" <i>Wellsii</i> .	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	
<i>Diervilla sessilifolia</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		
" <i>trifida</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
<i>Dirca palustris</i> . Leatherwood	1 to 2 ft.		
Dogwood. See <i>Cornus</i> .			
Double-fl. Plum. See <i>Prunus</i> .			
<i>Elaeagnus longipes</i> . Silver Thorn	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>parvifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Simoni</i> .	3 to 4 ft.		
" <i>umbellata</i> .	1 to 2 ft.		
" <i>var. female</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	
<i>Euonymus atropurpureus</i> .			
American Burning Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Bungeanus</i>	4 to 6 ft.		
" <i>Europaeus</i> .			
European Burning Bush	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	

<i>Euonymus</i> var. <i>albus</i> .	1 to 2 ft., 35c. each		<i>Hypericum</i> <i>Ascyron</i> .		
	2 to 3 ft., from pots,		St. John's Wort.	1 to 2 ft.	
	50c. each		" <i>aureum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Exochorda</i> <i>grandiflora</i> .			" <i>densiflorum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
Pearl Bush	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" <i>Moserianum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
	4 to 6 ft.		" <i>patulum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
Filberts. See <i>Corylus</i> .			" <i>prolificum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Fire Bush. See <i>Pyrus</i> .			<i>Indigofera</i> <i>Dosua</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
Flowering Almond. See <i>Amygdalus</i> .			Indian Currant. See <i>Symphoricarpos</i> .		
Flowering Currant. See <i>Ribes</i> .			Indigo Shrub. See <i>Amorpha</i> .		
Flowering Raspberry. See <i>Rubus</i> .			<i>Ita</i> <i>Virginica</i> .	1 ft. 25c. each,	\$1.00 per 10
<i>Forsythia</i> <i>Fortunei</i> . Golden Bell	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.			
" <i>suspensa</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Japanese Snowball. See <i>Viburnum</i> .		
" <i>viridissima</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	June Berry. See <i>Amelanchier</i> .		
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	<i>Kerria</i> <i>Japonica</i> . Single	1 to 2 ft.	
" var. <i>variegata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.		" var. <i>double</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
<i>Genista</i> <i>scoparia</i> . Scotch Broom	1 to 2 ft.	3 ft. 50c. ea.	Leatherwood. See <i>Dirca</i> .		
Golden Bell. See <i>Forsythia</i> .			<i>Leiophyllum</i> <i>buxifolium</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	
Golden Elder. See <i>Sambucus</i> .			<i>Lespedeza</i> <i>bicolor</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
Groundsel Shrub. See <i>Baccharis</i> .			<i>Ligustrum</i> <i>Chinense</i> .		
<i>Halesia</i> <i>diptera</i> . Snowdrop Tree	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	Chinese Privet	3 to 4 ft.	
" <i>tetraptera</i> . Silver Bell	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" <i>Ibota</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
" <i>Meehani</i> .	12 to 18 in., 75c. each		" <i>ovalifolium</i> .		
<i>Hamamelis</i> <i>Virginica</i> .			California Privet.	12 to 18 in., 1 yr., 25c. each,	\$1.00 per 10, \$4.00 per 100, \$20.00 per 1000
Witch Hazel	2 to 3 ft.			2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., bushy,	35c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$6.00 per 100, \$40.00 per 1000
Hardy Orange. See <i>Citrus</i> .				3 to 4 ft., bushy, 50c. each,	\$2.50 per 10, \$12.00 per 100, \$80.00 per 1000. Extra heavy specimens at \$20.00 per 100.
Hawthorn. See <i>Crataegus</i> .				" var. <i>standards</i> .	6 to 8 ft., large heads, \$2.50 each
Hazel Nut. See <i>Corylus</i> .				" var. <i>tricolor</i> .	1 to 2 ft., in 7 in. tubs, \$1.00 each
<i>Hibiscus</i> <i>bicolor</i> . Cream - flaked				" <i>Regelianum</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
crimson Rose of Sharon	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		" <i>vulgaris</i> . English	1 to 2 ft.
" <i>camellaeiflorus</i> .				Lilac. See <i>Syringa</i> .	
White, pink centre	1 to 2 ft.			<i>Lindera</i> <i>Benzoin</i> . Spice Bush	2 to 3 ft.
" Double White.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.			4 to 6 ft., specimens, \$1.50 each
" Duc de Brabant. Dark Rose	1 to 2 ft.			<i>Lonicera</i> <i>Bella candida</i> .	
" Joan of Arc. Pure White	2 to 3 ft.			Bush Honeysuckle	4 to 6 ft.
" Lady Stanley.				" <i>fragrantissima</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
White, tinged Pink	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		" <i>Morrowi</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
" single Lilac.	1 to 2 ft.			" <i>Ruprechtiana</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
" single Mixed.	2 to 3 ft.			" <i>Standishi</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
" single Pink.	1 to 2 ft.			" <i>Tatarica</i> .	1 to 2 ft.
" single Red.	1 to 2 ft.			" var. <i>alba</i> .	3 to 4 ft.
" Totus albus. Single White.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		" var. <i>grandiflora</i> .	2 to 3 ft.
" Variegated double.	2 to 3 ft.			Mist Bush. See <i>Rhus</i> .	
<i>Hippophae</i> <i>rhamnoides</i> .				Mock Orange. See <i>Philadelphus</i> .	
Sea Buckthorn	2 to 3 ft.			<i>Neviusia</i> <i>Alabamensis</i> .	3 to 4 ft.
<i>Hydrangea</i> <i>Otaksa</i> .				<i>Paliurus</i> <i>aculeatus</i> . Christ Thorn	1 to 2 ft.
Pink or Blue	15 in., 75c. each, \$6.00 per 10			Pearl Bush. See <i>Exochorda</i> .	
" var. <i>Thomas Hogg</i> .					
Pure White	2½ to 3 ft., \$1.00 each, \$7.50 per 10				
" <i>paniculata</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.			
" var. <i>acuminata</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.			
" var. <i>early flowering</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.			
" var. <i>grandiflora</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.			
	3 to 4 ft.				
" var. <i>grandiflora Standards</i> .	4 to 5 ft.				
" <i>querifolia</i> .	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.			
" <i>radiata</i> .	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.			

Philadelphus coronarius. Mock Orange	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Rosa cinnamomea	1 to 2 ft.
" var. aureus.	1 ft., 35c. each,	\$2.50 per 10	" Harrisoni	1 to 2 ft., 35c. each
" var. nanus.	1 to 2 ft.		" lucida	1 to 2 ft.
" var. semiplenus.	2 to 3 ft.		" var. alba	1 to 2 ft.
" Gordonianus.	4 to 6 ft.		" multiflora	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
" grandiflorus.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" nitida	1 to 2 ft.
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.	" rubiginosa. Sweet Brier	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
" Lemoinei.	1 to 2 ft.		" rubifolia	1 to 2 ft.
" var. erectus.	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" rugosa. Red Japanese Rose	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" var. hybrida.	2 to 3 ft.			3 to 4 ft.
" speciosissima.	2 to 3 ft.		" var. alba. White	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" Zeyheri.	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 5 ft.		3 to 4 ft.
Potentilla fruticosa. Shrubby Trefoil	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" setigera. Prairie Rose	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
Prinos verticillatus. Deciduous Holly	1 to 2 ft.			3 to 4 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
" var. berry-bearing.	1 ft. from pots,	50c. ea.	See Vines also.	
Privet. See Ligustrum.			For climbing or running roses see Vines.	
Prunus Americana. Wild Plum	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Rose of Sharon. See Hibiscus.	
" Pissardi. Purple-leaved	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Rubus fruticosus.	
	4 to 6 ft.		Flowering Bramble	2 to 3 ft.
" triloba. Double-flowered	2 to 3 ft.		" laciniatus.	2 to 3 ft.
Purple-leaved Plum. See Prunus.			" odoratus.	
Pyrus arbutifolia. Choke Berry	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	Flowering Raspberry	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" Japonica. Fire Bush	1 to 2 ft.		" phaenicolasius. Wine Berry	1 yr., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
" var. Maulei. Brick-red	2 to 3 ft.		" vitifolius. Pacific Dewberry	2 to 3 ft.
See Trees also.			Sambucus aureus. Golden Elder	3 to 4 ft.
Red-berried Elder. See Sambucus.			" Canadensis. Common Elder	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
Rhamnus cathartica. Buckthorn.	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		4 to 6 ft.
" crenulata.	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" var. laciniata	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" Frangula.	4 to 6 ft.		" nigra	2 to 3 ft. 4 to 6 ft.
" Purschiana.	2 to 3 ft.		" pubens.	2 to 3 ft.
Rhodotypos kerrioides.	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" racemosus. Red-berried	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
Rhus aromatica. Sumach	2 to 3 ft.			4 to 6 ft.
" copallina. Shining Sumach	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" White-berried	4 to 6 ft.
" cotinus. Mist Shrub, Smoke Tree	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Scotch Broom. See Genista.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	Senna Shrub. See Cassia.	
" glabra	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Sea Buckthorn. See Hippophæ.	
" var. laciniata. Cut-leaved	1 to 2 ft.		Shrub Bush. See Calycanthus.	
" typhina. Stag's-Horn	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	Siberian Pea. See Caragana.	
" var. laciniata. Cut-leaved	2 to 3 ft.		Silver Bell. See Halesia.	
" trilobata	2 to 3 ft.		Silver Thorn. See Elæagnus.	
Ribes aureum.			Smoke Tree. See Rhus.	
Flowering Currant	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Snowball. See Viburnum.	
" Cynosbati	2 to 3 ft.		Snowberry. See Symphoricarpos.	
" floridum	3 to 4 ft.		Snowdrop Tree. See Halesia.	
" Gordonianum	2 to 3 ft.		Spice Bush. See Lindera.	
" sanguineum	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	St. John's Wort. See Hypericum.	
" fasciculatum	1 to 2 ft.		Spiræa argentea.	2 to 3 ft.
Robinia. See Trees.			" arguta.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
Rosa arvensis. Trailing Rose	2 to 3 ft.		" Billardi.	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
" Ayreshirea	2 to 3 ft.		" Bumalda.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" blanda	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		2 to 2½ ft., from 10 inch tubs, 50c each
" canina. Dog Rose	2 to 3 ft.		" var. A. Waterer.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 2½ ft. from 10 inch tubs, 75c. each.
" Carolina. Carolina Rose	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" callosa.	1 to 2 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
			" var. alba.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
			" var. superba.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.

<i>Spiraea carpinifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		<i>Syringa</i> var. <i>Mad. Casimir Perier.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Douglasi rosea.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" var. <i>Mad. Lemoine.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Indica.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		" var. <i>Marie Legraye.</i>	18 to 24 in., 35c. each	
" <i>opulifolia.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		2 to 2½ ft., from 10	
" var. <i>Standards.</i>	4 to 6 ft.			inch tubs, 75c. each,	
" var. <i>aurea.</i>	5 to 6 ft., \$1.00 each,			\$5.00 per 10, \$35.00	
" var. <i>aurea Standards.</i>	\$7.50 per 10		" var. <i>rubra insignis.</i>	per 100	
" <i>paniculata rosea.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" var. <i>rubra de Marley.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>Reevesii.</i>	5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each,		<i>Tamarix Africana.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	
" var. <i>double.</i>	\$10.00 per 10		" <i>Indica.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>Regeliana.</i>	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>Japonica plumosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>rotundifolia.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" <i>Odessana.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	
" <i>salicifolia.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" <i>tetrandra purpurea.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
" <i>sorbifolia.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	<i>Ungnadia speciosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
" <i>Thunbergii.</i>	3 to 4 ft.		<i>Viburnum cassinoides.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
" <i>tomentosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" <i>cotinifolium.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>Van Houttei.</i>	12 to 18 inches, heavy,		" <i>dentatum.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
	35c. each, \$2.50 per		" <i>Lantana.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
	10, \$15.00 per 100		" <i>Lentago.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
	18 to 24 inches, heavy,		" <i>molle (Nepalense).</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
	50c. each, \$3.50 per		" <i>nudum.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
	10, \$25.00 per 100		" <i>opulus sterilis.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
			Common Snowball	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Staphylea Bumalda.</i>	2 to 3 ft.		" <i>opulus sterilis nanus.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
Japanese Bladdernut			" <i>Oxycoccus.</i>		
" <i>Colchica.</i> Asiatic	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	High Bush Cranberry	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>trifolia.</i> American	1 to 2 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" <i>phlebotrychium.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	
<i>Stephanandra flexuosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" <i>plicatum.</i> Japanese Snowball	2 to 3 ft.	
	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" <i>prunifolium.</i> Sheepberry	2 to 3 ft.	
<i>Styrax Japonica.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" <i>rotundifolium.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Sumach.</i> See <i>Rhus.</i>			" <i>Sieboldianum.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Swamp Alder.</i> See <i>Alnus.</i>				3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Sweet Brier.</i> See <i>Rosa.</i>			" <i>tomentosum.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.
<i>Sweet Pepper Bush.</i> See <i>Clethra.</i>				3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
<i>Symphoricarpos racemosus.</i>			<i>Vitex Agnus-castus.</i> Blue. Chaste		
White Snowberry	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	Shrub	1 to 2 ft.	
" <i>vulgaris.</i> Indian Currant	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	" <i>incisa.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	
" var. <i>variegatus</i>	3 to 4 ft.		<i>Wax Myrtle.</i> See <i>Myrica.</i>		
<i>Syringa Emodi (villosa).</i> Lilac	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.	<i>Weigela amabilis.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>Japonica.</i> Japanese	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.		4 to 6 ft.	
" <i>Josikaea</i>	2 to 3 ft.		" var. <i>variegata.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
" <i>Pekinensis</i>	1 to 2 ft.		" <i>arborea versicolor.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.
" var. <i>pendula</i>	6 to 8 ft., large heads,		" <i>candida.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.
	\$2.50 each		" <i>Desboisii.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	
" <i>Persica.</i> Persian Lilac	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" <i>Eva Rathke.</i>	1 to 2 ft., 35c. each,	
" var. <i>alba.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.		\$2.50 per 10, \$15.00	
" <i>Rothomagensis.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.		per 100	
" <i>vulgaris.</i> Common Lilac	3 to 4 ft.	4 to 6 ft.	" <i>Groenewegenii.</i>	4 to 6 ft.	
" var. <i>alba.</i> White Lilac	2 to 3 ft.	3 to 4 ft.	" <i>rosea.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	2 to 3 ft.,
" var. <i>A. Verschaffelt</i>	2 to 3 ft.				from 10 inch tubs,
" var. <i>Charles X.</i>	18 to 24 in., 35c. each		<i>White Fringe.</i> See <i>Chionanthus.</i>		75c. each, \$6.00 per 10
	2 to 2½ ft., from 10 in.		<i>Wild Plum.</i> See <i>Prunus.</i>		3 to 4 ft.
	tubs, 75c. each, \$5.00		<i>Witch Hazel.</i> See <i>Hamamelis.</i>		
	per 10, \$35.00 per 100		<i>Xanthoceras sorbifolia.</i>	75c. each	
" var. <i>Louis Spath.</i>	2 to 3 ft.		<i>Zanthorhiza apiifolia.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	

Price List of Hardy Evergreens

Choice Evergreens are greatly in demand. The plants in this list are an excellent lot, all are in good condition, in fine shape and have been frequently transplanted. We dig this stock with extra care. Items worthy of special mention are Azalea amoena, Koster's Blue Spruce, Osmanthus, Nordmann Fir, Standard Retinispora and the various Yews. Our Rhododendrons are remarkably good.

		Each	Per 10	Per 100			Each	Per 10	Per 100
Abies alba. White Spruce					Box-edging. See Buxus.				
	18 to 24 in.	\$0.50	\$3.00		Butchers' Broom. See Ruscus.				
" Alcockiana.	3 to 3 1/2 ft.	3.00			Buxus arborescens. Tree Box				
" Amorika.	4 to 5 ft.	3.50				18 to 24 in.	\$0.35	\$3.00	\$25.00
" Canadensis. Hemlock Spruce						2 1/2 to 3 ft., bushy	1.00	7.50	60.00
	12 to 18 in.	.35	3.00	\$30.00	" aurea variegata.	18 to 24 in	1.25		
fine specimens, 2 to 2 1/2 ft.		1.00	10.00	75.00	" var. elegantissima variegata.				
" "	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	100.00		8 to 12 in. bushy	.75	6.00	50.00
" Douglasii. Douglas Spruce					" flava marginata.	2 ft.	1.50		
	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.25	10.00	90.00	" Handsworthi.	6 to 8 in.	.25	1.50	10.00
	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00			2 1/2 to 3 ft	2.50		
" Engelmanni. Spruce	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	2.50	25.00		" Japonica aurea.	8 in.	.35	3.00	
" excelsa. Norway Spruce						3 ft.	3.50		
	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	.50	3.50	25.00	" minima.	18 to 24 in.	1.00		
" var. aurea.	4 to 5 ft.	5.00			" myrtifolia.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.50		
" var. compacta.	3 to 3 1/2 ft.	4.00			" pyramidalis.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.50	12.50	
" var. inverta. Angular Weep-					" var. variegata.	2 ft.	1.50	15.00	
ing Spruce	4 to 5 ft.	3.50			" rotundifolia.	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.50	10.00	
" var. monstrosa.	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	1.50				4 to 5 ft.	3.50	35.00	
" nigra.	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	15.00	100.00	" sempervirens. Box Edging				
" orientalis. Oriental Spruce						4 to 6 in.	.50	5.00	
	18 to 24 in.	1.25	10.00			8 to 10 in.		18.00	
	3 to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00			10 to 12 in.		20.00	
" polita. Japanese	2 to 3 ft.	2.50				18 to 24 in.	.50	3.00	25.00
	3 to 4 ft.	3.50			Calluna vulgaris. Scotch Heather				
" pungens glauca. Koster's Colorado Blue						from 3 1/2 in. pots	.35	2.50	20.00
Spruce	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	4.00				from 5 in. pots	.50	3.50	25.00
Adam's Needle. See Yucca.					Cedrus Atlantica glauca. Mt. Atlas				
Amer. Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.					Cedar.	2 1/2 ft., from 6 in. pots	1.75	15.00	
Andromeda calyculata.	1 ft.	.35	2.50		Cembra Pine. See Pinus.				
" Catesbaei.	1 ft.	.35	2.50	15.00	Cephalotaxus Fortunei.	2 ft.	1.00		
" floribunda.	12 to 18 in.	.75	7.50	60.00	Colorado Blue Spruce. See Abies.				
" polifolia.	10 to 12 in.	.35			Crataegus Pyracantha Lelandi.				
Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.					Evergreen Thorn.	10 to 12 in.	.25	2.00	12.00
Austrian Pine. See Pinus.					Cupressus Lawsoniana. Lawson				
Azalea amoena.	3 1/2 inch pots	.35	3.00	25.00	Cypress	2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.00	9.00	
	5 inch pots	.50	4.50	40.00		5 to 6 ft., from 12 in. tubs	3.00		
Balsam Fir. See Picea						7 ft.	3.50		
Biota orientalis.					Cupressus var. Allumii.	18 to 24 in.,			
Chinese Arbor Vitae	2 to 3 ft.	.50	4.00	30.00		from 7 in. tubs	1.25	10.00	
	3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	50.00	" var. stricta viridis.				
" var. aurea	2 ft., from 8 in. pots	1.00				18 to 24 in.	1.00		
" var. elegantissima. Rollinson's					Daphne Cneorum.	2 yrs., from pots	.35	3.00	25.00
Golden	2 1/2 to 3 ft.	1.50	12.50	90.00					
" var. nana aurea.	18 to 24 in.	1.00							

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Deodar Cedar. See Cedrus.				Meehans' Golden Arbor-V. See Thuja.			
Douglas Spruce. See Abies.				Mt. Atlas Cedar. See Cedrus.			
Erica carnea. 4 in. \$0.35				Mountain Pine. See Pinus.			
" stricta. Mediterranean Heath				Nordmann Fir. See Picea.			
from 5 in. pots .50	\$3.50	\$25.00		Norway Spruce. See Abies.			
" vagans capitata.				Osmanthus aquifolium. 1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00	\$ 8.00		
from 3½ in. pots .35	2.50	20.00		2 to 2½ ft. 2.00	15.00		
from 5 in. pots .50	3.50	25.00		Picea Appolonica. 2 to 3 ft. 2.00			
English Yew. See Taxus.				" balsamea. Balsam Fir 2 ft. .50	3.50	\$30.00	
Euonymus Sieboldianus. 3 to 4 ft. 2.00	15.00			" Cephalonica. Grecian Silver			
Fir. See Picea.				Fir 3 to 4 ft. 2.00			
Furze. See Ulex.				4 to 5 ft. 3.00			
Globe Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.				" Cilicica. 2 to 3 ft. 2.50			
Heath. See Calluna and Erica.				" concolor. Colorado Fir			
Hemlock Spruce. See Abies.				18 to 24 in. .75	6.00		
Holly. See Ilex.				3 to 4 ft. 4.00	35.00		
Ilex crenata. Japanese Holly				" Nordmanniana. Fir 1 to 2 ft. 1.00	9.00		
1½ to 2 ft. 1.25	12.50	100.00		2 to 3 ft. 2.50	20.00	150.00	
2 to 2½ ft. 2.50	20.00	200.00		3 to 4 ft. 3.50	30.00	250.00	
" opaca. American Holly 12 in. .50	5.00			" pectinata. European Silver			
Irish Yew. See Taxus.				Fir 18 to 24 in. .50	4.00	35.00	
Japanese Cedar. See Retinispora.				2 to 3 ft. 1.00	7.50		
Juniperus argentea variegata.				" sub-alpina. 2 ft. 2.00			
3 to 4 ft. 2.50				" Veitchii. Japanese Fir			
" Chinensis. 2½ ft. 1.25				2 to 2½ ft. 2.00			
" communis. 3 ft. 1.25				Pinus Austriaca. Austrian Pine			
" var. alpina. 2 to 3 ft. broad 1.00				2 to 2½ ft. 1.25			
" var. Douglasii. Golden Juniper				" Cembra. Cembran Pine			
12 to 18 in. broad .75	6.00	50.00		2 to 2½ ft. 1.50	12.50		
" var. pendula. 2½ ft. 1.50				3 ft. 2.00			
" var. prostrata. 2 ft. .75	5.00			4 to 4½ ft. 3.50	30.00		
" Hibernica. Irish Juniper				" flexilis. 18 to 24 in. 1.00			
2½ ft. .75	5.00			" Massoniana. 3 to 4 ft. 2.00			
" Japonica aurea. 2 ft. 1.50	12.50			" Mugho. Mountain Pine			
2½ to 3 ft. 2.00	15.00			18 to 24 in. broad .75	6.00		
" " Sabina. 1 ft. .50	4.00			" ponderosa. 18 in. .75			
" " Schottel. 5 ft. 3.00				" resinosa. Red Pine 2 to 2½ ft. .75	6.00		
" suecica. Swedish Juniper 1 ft. .50				" rigida. Pitch Pine 2½ to 3 ft. 1.00			
" var. compacta. 8 to 12 in. .35				" Strobilus. White Pine 4 to 5 ft. 2.00	20.00	150.00	
" var. stricta. 15 to 18 in. .50				" sylvestris. Scotch Pine			
" Virginiana. Red Cedar 2½ ft. .75				2½ to 3 ft. 1.50	12.50	90.00	
" var. alba spica. 5 ft. 3.00				Prostrate Juniper. See Juniperus.			
" var. glauca. 2 to 2½ ft. 1.75	15.00			Pyracantha. See Crataegus.			
4 to 5 ft. 3.00	25.00			Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. See Thuja.			
" var. variegata. 4 to 5 ft. 4.00				Red Pine. See Pinus.			
" Waukegan. Prostrate Juniper				Retinispora filifera. Japanese Cedar.			
2½ ft. 1.00				2 to 2½ ft. 1.00	7.50		
Kalmia angustifolia. Narrow-leaved Laurel				3 to 4 ft. 2.50	20.00		
12 to 18 in. 1.00	7.50	60.00		5 ft. 4.00			
" latifolia. Laurel 12 to 18 in. .75	7.00	60.00		" var. aurea. 12 to 18 in. 1.00	10.00		
2 ft., heavy, 1.50	12.50	100.00		" lycopodoides. 2 to 2½ ft. 1.50			
Lawson Cypress. See Cupressus.				" obtusa. 3 to 4 ft. 2.50	20.00		
Libocedrus decurrens. 2½ to 3 ft. 2.50				5 ft. 4.00	30.00		
Mahonia aquifolia. 12 to 18 in. .35	2.50						
" Japonica. 10 to 15 in. .35	2.50						

		Each	Per 10	Per 100			Each	Per 10	Per 100
<i>Retinispora obtusa nana.</i>	18 to 24 in.	\$1.25	\$10.00		<i>Taxus var. Washingtoni.</i>	18 to 24 in.	\$2.00		
	2½ ft.	2.00	20.00		" <i>Canadensis aurea.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.	2.50		
" <i>var. compacta.</i>	12 to 18 in.	.75	6.00		" <i>cuspidata.</i>	Japanese 2 to 3 ft.	2.00	\$17.50	
	2 ft.	1.00	8.00		<i>Thuja occidentalis.</i>	Amer. Arbor-Vitæ			
" <i>pisifera.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00			18 to 24 in.	.25	2.00	\$18.00
	5 ft.	3.50	30.00			3 to 3½ ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00
" <i>var. aurea.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00	15.00		" <i>var. aurea.</i>	Geo. Peabody			
	3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00			Golden Arbor-Vitæ			
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00			12 to 18 in.	.75	5.00	
" <i>plumosa.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	1.00	8.00			3 to 4 ft.	2.50	20.00	150.00
	4 to 5 ft.	3.00	25.00			4 to 5 ft.	3.50	30.00	
" " Standard form	6 ft. high, in tubs,	\$5.00 each			" <i>var. filifolia.</i>	Fern-leaved			
" <i>var. aurea.</i>	2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	10.00			2 to 2½ ft.	1.00	7.50	50.00
	3 to 3½ ft.	2.50	20.00			2½ to 3 ft.	1.50	10.00	
" <i>var. argentea.</i>	2 to 2½ ft.	1.50	12.50		" <i>var. globosa.</i>	10 to 12 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
" <i>squarrosa.</i>	1 to 2 ft.	1.00	8.00		" <i>var. horizontalis.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00		
	2 to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00		" <i>var. Hoveyi.</i>	Hovey Dwarf			
" " Standard form	6 ft. high, in tubs,	\$5.00 each				12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
<i>Rhododendron Hybrids.</i>						18 to 24 in.	.50	3.50	30.00
	12 to 18 in., bushy	1.00	10.00		" <i>var. Little Gem.</i>	8 in. broad	.35		
	18 to 24 in., bushy	1.50	13.50		" <i>var. Meehani.</i>	Meehans'			
	2 to 2½ ft., 70.00 for 50	1.75	15.00			Golden Arbor-Vitæ			
	2½ to 3 ft. selected speci-					18 to 24 in.	.75	6.00	
	mens \$2.00 and	3.00 each				2 to 2½ ft.	1.50		
	3 to 4 ft. selected speci-				" <i>var. pumila.</i>	Dwarf			
	mens \$4.00 and	5.00 each				12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	20.00
	5 to 6 ft. large speci-				" " <i>pyramidalis.</i>				
	mens \$8.00, \$10.00 and	15.00 each				Pyramidal Arbor-Vitæ			
" <i>maximum.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	1.25	10.00	\$75.00		18 to 24 in.	.50	3.00	30.00
	3 to 5 ft., bushy, 75.00 for 50	2.50	20.00			3 to 4 ft.	1.00	7.50	60.00
	(Special prices for car loads)				" <i>var. Sibirica.</i>	12 to 18 in.	.35	2.50	15.00
" <i>punctatum.</i>	12 to 18 in.	1.00	7.50		" <i>var. spiralis.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.	1.00	7.50	
<i>Ruscus aculeatus.</i>	Butchers' Broom				" <i>var. Tom Thumb.</i>	18 to 24 in.	1.00	7.50	
	6 in.	.35	2.50		" <i>var. Victoria.</i>	Silver-tipped			
Scotch Heather.	See <i>Calluna.</i>					2 ft.	.75	6.00	50.00
Scotch Pine.	See <i>Pinus.</i>				" <i>var. Vervaeana.</i>	3 to 4 ft.	2.00	20.00	
Siberian Arbor-Vitæ.	See <i>Thuja.</i>					4 to 5 ft.	3.50	30.00	
Spruce.	See <i>Abies.</i>				<i>Thujopsis borealis.</i>	12 to 18 in.	1.00		
Swedish Juniper.	See <i>Juniperus.</i>				<i>Tree Box.</i>	See <i>Buxus.</i>			
<i>Taxus adpressa.</i>	2 to 3 ft.	2.00			<i>Ulex Europaea.</i>	Furze.			
" <i>baccata.</i>	English Yew					2 ft., from pots	.75	5.00	
	12 to 18 in.	1.00	7.50		<i>White Pine.</i>	See <i>Pinus.</i>			
	2 to 3 ft.	2.00			<i>White Spruce.</i>	See <i>Abies.</i>			
" <i>var. elegantissima.</i>	Golden				<i>Yew.</i>	See <i>Taxus.</i>			
	2½ to 3 ft.	2.50			<i>Yucca angustifolia.</i>	3 yrs.	.35	2.00	12.00
	4 to 5 ft.	3.50			" <i>filamentosa.</i>				
" <i>var. Hibernica.</i>	Irish Yew					Adam's Needle,	4 yrs.	.35	2.00
	2½ to 3 ft.	2.00	17.50				5 yrs.	.50	3.00
" <i>var. aurea.</i>	2 to 2½ ft.	2.00	20.00		" <i>gloriosa.</i>	2 yrs.	.75	6.00	
	4 ft. heavy	3.00			" <i>var. recurva.</i>	3 yrs.	.75		
" <i>var. pyramidalis.</i>	2½ to 3 ft.	2.50	20.00		" <i>pendulifolia.</i>	4 yrs.	.35	2.00	15.00
	3½ to 4 ft.	3.00	25.00						

Price List of Vines and Climbers

Invariably, hardy vines are needed to produce quick foliage effects of shade or rustic beauty. A young and weak vine may recover from transplanting and make a fair growth, but it will not meet expectations; neither will an old, uncared for plant.

All our vines receive special attention. Many we grow in pots, shifting and staking them, until a magnificent root system and thrifty tops are secured. Pot-grown stock can be planted with success all during the hot summer months; and in June, July and August our sales are very large.

Our uniform system of prices prevails. The heavy grades listed are exceptionally worthy of notice

Potted Vines

	Each	10	100
Heavy grade, 6 and 7 in pots	\$1.00	\$7.50	\$50.00
5 in. pots . . . . .	.50	3.50	25.00
3½ and 4 in. pots . . . . .	.35	2.50	15.00

Field-grown Vines. Heavy, Strong, Transplanted

	Each	10	100
4-5 ft. tops . . . . .	.50	\$3.50	\$20.00
2-3 ft. tops . . . . .	.35	2.50	15.00
1-2 ft. tops . . . . .	.25	2.00	10.00

Actinidia arguta.	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	Dioscorea Batatas. Yam Vine	3½ inch pots
Akebia quinata.	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots	Dutchman's Pipe. See Aristolochia.	
Ampelopsis bipinnata.	4 inch pots	English Ivy. See Hedera.	
" dissecta.	2 to 3 ft.	Euonymus radicans.	1 to 2 ft., 4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
" Veitchii. Japanese Ivy	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.,	" var. broad-leaved.	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.
" Virginica. Virginia Creeper	2 to 3 ft.	" var. variegatus.	4 inch pots
" var. Engelmanni.	1 to 2 ft.	Gelsemium sempervirens.	
Aristolochia Siphocampylus.		Carolina Jasmine	5 inch pots
Dutchman's Pipe	6 and 7 inch pots	Grape. See Vitis.	
" tomentosa.	5 inch pots	Hedera Helix. English Ivy	5 inch pots
Berchemia volubilis. Supple Jack	1 to 2 ft.	Honeysuckle. See Lonicera.	
Bignonia capreolata. Cross Vine	5 inch pots	Hydrangea scandens.	
" grandiflora. Chinese	1 to 2 ft.	Climbing Hydrangea	4 inch pots
" radicans. Trumpet Vine	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	Jasminum nudiflorum.	
Carolina Jasmine. See Gelsemium.		Yellow Jasmine	4 inch pots, 5 inch pots
Celastrus articulatus.	2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots	" officinale. White Jasmine	5 inch pots
" scandens. Staff Vine	1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.	Lonicera brachypoda.	
" punctatus.	2 to 3 ft.	Japanese Honeysuckle	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
Clematis crispa.	5 inch pots	" var. aurea. Golden-leaved	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
" Flammula.	5 inch pots	" Halleana. Hall's Japan	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
" Hybrids. Various colors	2 and 3 years, 50c. each, \$4.00 per 10, \$25.00 per 100.	" sempervirens. Scarlet Coral	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
" paniculata.	3½ inch pots, 5 inch pots, 7 inch pots	" Sinensis. Chinese	1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots
" Virginiana. Virgin's Bower	1 to 2 ft.	Japanese Creeper. See Ampelopsis.	
Climbing Hydrangea. See Hydrangea.		Lycium Chinense. Matrimony Vine	2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft., 5 inch pots
Cross Vine. See Bignonia.		Menispermum Canadense.	
Decumaria barbara.	4 inch pots, 5 inch pots	Moon Seed	1 to 2 ft.
		" Dauricum.	1 to 2 ft.

Schedule of prices is on this page.

CLIMBING OR RUNNING ROSES.

Roses. Climbing Soupert.	heavy from 7 inch pots
" Crimson Rambler.	from pots 35c. each, \$2.50 per 10, \$20.00 per 100
	5 inch pots and heavy field-grown, 50c. ea. \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100
	7 inch pots \$1.00, \$7.50 per 10, \$50.00 per 100
" var. Standards.	\$2.50 each, \$20.00 per 10
" multiflora.	1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
" Prairie Queen.	5 inch pots
" rubiginosa. Sweet Brier.	1 to 2 ft., 25c. each, \$2.00 per 10, \$10.00 per 100
	2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
" setigera.	2 to 3 ft., 35c. each, \$3.00 per 10, \$15.00 per 100
	3 to 4 ft., 50c. each. \$3.50 per 10, \$25.00 per 100
" White Rambler.	from 5 inch pots, from 6 inch pots
" Wichuraiana.	from 5 inch pots
" var. Dorothy Perkins.	from 5 inch pots
" var. Gardenia.	from 7 inch pots
" var. Jersey Beauty.	from 5 inch pots, from 7 inch pots

Roses. var. So. Orange Perfection. from 6 and 7 inch pots
" var. Universal Favorite. from 7 inch pots

See Shrubs also.

Staff Vine. See Celastrus.

Supple Jack. See Berchemia.

Trumpet Vine. See Bignonia.

Variegated Grape. See Vitis.

Virginia Creeper. See Ampelopsis.

Virgin's Bower. See Clematis.

Vitis aestivalis. Wild Grape 1 to 2 ft.

" cordifolia. Wild Grape 1 to 2 ft.

" heterophylla variegata.

Japanese Variegated 1 to 2 ft. 2 to 3 ft.

4 inch pots, 5 inch pots

" incisa. 1 to 2 ft.

" Labrusca. Wild Grape 1 to 2 ft.

" riparia. Sweet-scented

Wild Grape 1 to 2 ft.

White Jasmine. See Jasminum.

Wistaria frutescens.

American Wistaria 2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots

" magnifica. 2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots

" multijuga.

Japanese Wistaria 1 to 2 ft., 5 inch pots

" var. alba. Japanese White 5 and 6 inch pots

" Sinensis. Chinese Purple 2 to 3 ft. 3 to 4 ft.
5 inch pots and 6
inch pots

" var. alba. Chinese White 2 to 3 ft., 5 inch pots

Yam Vine. See Dioscorea.

Yellow Jasmine. See Jasminum.

For prices see page 133.

Hedge Plants

	Per 100	Per 1000		Per 100	Per 1000
Arbor-vitae. 18 to 24 in.	\$18 00	\$70 00	Hawthorn, Cockspur. 3 to 4 ft., bushy	\$25 00	
Hemlock Spruce. 12 to 18 in.	30 00		" English. 2 to 3 ft.	20 00	
2½ to 3 ft., very bushy	100 00		" " 3 to 4 ft.	25 00	
Norway Spruce. 2 to 2½ ft.	25 00		Honey Locust. 2 yr. trans.	6 00	\$40 00
Althaeas, assorted colors. 1 to 2 ft.	12 00		Hornbeam. 2 to 3 ft.	15 00	
" 2 to 3 ft.	18 00		Osage Orange. 1 yr.	1 25	4 00
" best plants. 3 ft.	25 00		" 2 yr.	2 50	8 00
Barberry, Common Green-leaved.			Privet, California. 12 to 18 in., 1 yr.	4 00	20 00
18 to 24 in.	12 00	100 00	" " 2 to 3 ft., 2 yr., bushy	6 00	40 00
" Thunberg's Japanese.			" " 3 to 4 ft., bushy	12 00	80 00
12 to 18 in.	15 00	120 00			
Beech, European. 3 to 4 ft.	75 00				
Buckthorn. 2 yr.,	8 00	40 00			

Very heavy grade, grown wide apart in nursery rows, allowing for plenty of room to make bushy specimens, at \$20.00 per 100.

Price List of Fruit Trees, Small Fruits and Nuts

- Apples.**
6 to 7 ft., thrifty, 50c. each ; \$4.50 per 10.
" **Crab.**
5 to 7 ft., stocky, 50c. each ; \$4.50 per 10.
- Apricots.**
Thrifty trees, 50c. and 75c. each ; \$5.00 per 10.
- Blackberries.**
Strong canes, 75c. per 10 ; \$5.00 per 100.
- Cherries—sweet.**
5 to 7 ft., 50c. each ; \$5.00 per 10.
" **sour.**
75c. each ; \$5.00 per 10.
- Currants.**
2 year, well rooted, \$1.00 per 10 ; \$10.00 per 100.
Perfection, new, \$1.00 each.
- Gooseberries, Columbus.**
25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100.
" **Downing.**
25c. each ; \$1.50 per 10 ; \$12.00 per 100.
" **Industry.**
25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100.
" **Red Jacket.**
25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100.
" **Smith's Improved.**
25c. each ; \$1.50 per 10 ; \$12.00 per 100.
- Grapes.**
2 and 3 years old, 25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100.
" **Campbell's Early.**
35c. each ; \$3.00 per 10 ; \$25.00 per 100.
- Peaches.**
1 year, 5 to 6 ft., 25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10 ; \$15.00 per 100.
2 years, strong, 6 to 8 feet, 50c. each ; \$4.00 per 10 ; \$25.00 per 100.
- Pears, Standard.**
6 to 7 ft., 50c. each ; \$4.50 per 10.
" **Dwarf.**
Strong, 50c. each ; \$4.50 per 10.
- Plums, European.**
6 to 7 ft., nice, 75c. each ; \$6.00 per 10.
" **Japanese.**
5 to 7 ft., strong, 75c. each ; \$6.00 per 10.
- Quince.**
4 to 6 feet, 50c. each ; \$4.50 per 10.
- Raspberries.**
Strong canes, \$1.00 per 10 ; \$6.00 per 100.
- Strawberries.**
Potted plants, supplied after August 1st.
50c. per doz. ; \$3.50 per 100 ; \$25.00 per 1000.
Runners, \$1.00 per 100 ; \$8.00 per 1000.
- Asparagus.**
2 year roots, \$1.25 per 100 ; \$8.00 per 1000.
- Rhubarb.**
Strong clumps, 25c. each ; \$2.00 per 10.

We are often able to supply extra heavy fruit trees that will give quicker results than the listed sizes. Prices will be furnished on application.

PRICE LIST OF Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Old-fashioned Garden Flowers, Rock Garden Plants, Hardy Ferns and Ornamental Grasses

Our uniform schedule of prices, inaugurated last fall for the first time in the history of the nursery business, is a most popular feature with all buyers of hardy perennials. This system makes it very easy for the purchaser to quickly calculate the cost of any order, whether it be large or small.

Take the quality of our stock into consideration and our prices will be found exceptionally reasonable. We know that we give our plants far more attention than is customary, both in growing and shipping, and we are certain that they will always prove an investment of a most satisfactory nature.

Prices

Single Plants of any variety,	\$ 0.25
Ten Plants in any assortment,	2.00
One Hundred Plants in any assortment,	15.00
One Hundred Plants, our selection,	10.00

The only exceptions we make to these prices are Pæonies and Hardy Grasses, which are charged at 25c. each in large or small quantities. Extra-sized clumps of Pæonies and Grasses at 35c. and 50c. each ; Tree Pæonies 75c. each. Special rates quoted on lots of one thousand or more. Five plants are sold at the ten price and twenty-five plants at the hundred rate.

Special mention should be made of our Phlox, Hardy Chrysanthemums, Sweet Lavender, Hardy Asters, Delphiniums (best hybrid Larkspurs), Iris, Hollyhocks, Digitalis (Foxgloves), Helianthus mollis, Lobelia cardinalis, Pyrethrum roseum and Pyrethrum "Bridesmaid."

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS

		Price List			Price List
		Page.			Page.
TREES.....	30	120	SPECIAL INFORMATION.....	1 to 29	
SHRUBS.....	49	125	LANDSCAPE.....	16	
EVERGREENS.....	26	130	HERBACEOUS (Hardy Perennials or Old-		
VINES.....	77	133	fashioned Garden Flowers).....	100	135
HEDGE PLANTS.....	81	134	ROCK OR ALPINE GARDEN.....	114	135
FRUITS.....	85	135			

INDEX TO COMMON NAMES

	Page		Page		Page		Page
Acacia.....	32, 46	Cypress, Chinese.....	39	Lilies, Day.....	104, 108	Rowan Tree.....	43
Adam's Needle.....	75	" Nootka Sound.....	75	" Plantain.....	104	Rue.....	112
Alder.....	32, 49	Daffodils.....	117	" St. Bruno.....	117	" Meadow.....	112
Almond, Flowering.....	49	Daisy.....	102	Lily-of-the-Valley.....	103	Sage.....	113
Althaea.....	56, 81	" Michaelmas.....	102	Lime.....	48	Salt Tree.....	56
Andromeda.....	26, 34, 49, 68	Daphne.....	54, 70	Linden.....	48	Sassafras.....	46
Anemone.....	100	Deutzia.....	54	Locust, Honey.....	39, 83	Scotch Broom.....	56
Apple, Flowering.....	43	Dogwood.....	38, 52	" Yellow or Black.....	46	Sea Holly.....	104
" Fruiting.....	85	Dusty Miller.....	114	Loosestrife.....	109	Senna Bladder.....	52
Apricot.....	87	Edelweiss.....	116	Love Entangle.....	113, 116	" Bush.....	50
Arbor-Vitæ.....	28, 70	Elder.....	60	Lupine.....	109	Sheepberry.....	66
Ash.....	39	Elm.....	48	Magnolia.....	29-40, 72	Shellbark.....	36
" Mountain.....	43	" Siberian.....	48	Maiden Hair Tree.....	46	Silk Vine.....	7
" Prickly.....	48	Empress Tree.....	42	Mallow.....	108	Silver Bell.....	5
Asparagus.....	91	False-Goat's Beard.....	102	Maple.....	30	Snake Root.....	103
Aster, Hardy.....	102	Ferns.....	117	" Ash-leaved.....	42	Sneezewort.....	106
Azalea.....	28, 49	Fertilizers.....	6	" Japanese.....	31	Snowball.....	64
" Evergreen.....	49, 70	Filbert.....	52	Matrimony Vine.....	78	Snowberry.....	62
Baby's Breath.....	106	Fir.....	27, 72	Mespilus, Snowy.....	49	Snowdrop.....	117
" Slippers.....	116	Fire Bush.....	59	Milkweed.....	102	" Tree.....	56
Barberry.....	49, 81	Flag.....	108	Mimosa Tree.....	32	Soap Berry.....	46
Bee Balm.....	110	" Sweet.....	100	Mint.....	110	Sorrel Tree.....	34
Beech.....	38, 81	Flax, Perennial.....	109	Monkshood.....	100	Sour Gum.....	42
Begonia, Hardy.....	102	Fleur de Lis.....	108	Moon Seed.....	78	Southernwood.....	100
Bellflower.....	103, 112	Forget-me not.....	110	Moss Pink.....	116	Speedwell.....	114
Bergamot.....	110	Foxglove.....	104	Mountain Pink.....	116	Spice Wood.....	40
Betony.....	102	Franklin Tree.....	39	Mulberry.....	42	Spiderwort.....	113
Birch.....	34	Furze.....	75	" Paper.....	34	Spiræa.....	24, 60, 113
Blackberry.....	87	Gas Plant.....	104	Myrtle.....	114	Spruce.....	26, 68
Bladder Nut.....	62	Ginkgo.....	46	" Wax.....	58	Spurgewort.....	104
Blanket Flower.....	106	Globe Flower.....	113	Nettle Tree.....	36	Staff Vine.....	77
Blazing Star.....	114	Glycine.....	78	Oak.....	44	Standard Japanese Cypress.....	24
Bleeding Heart.....	104	Golden Bell.....	56	Obedient Plant.....	112	" Spiræa.....	24
Bluebells.....	103	Goldenrod.....	113	Old Man.....	100	Star of Bethlehem.....	117
Boltonia.....	102	Gooseberry.....	88	" Woman.....	114	Starwort.....	102
Bone Meal.....	6	Gordonia.....	39	Orange, Hardy.....	50	Stokesia.....	113
Books.....	20	Grape.....	88	" Mock.....	58	Strawberry.....	91
Box.....	26, 70	Grapes, Ornamental.....	78	" Osage.....	40, 83	" Bush.....	54
" Elder.....	42	Grass Seed.....	21	Osmanthus.....	27	Sumach.....	59
Bramble, Flowering.....	60	Grasses, Hardy.....	117	Oswego Tea.....	110	Sunflowers, Hardy.....	106
Buckeye.....	42, 64	Groundsel Shrub.....	49	Pæony.....	110	Supple Jack.....	77
Buckthorn.....	59, 83	Gum, Sour.....	42	Pagoda Tree, Chinese.....	46	Sweet Fern.....	52
" Sea.....	56	" Sweet.....	40	Papaw.....	34	" Gum.....	40
Bunnie's Ears.....	116	Hawthorn.....	52, 83	Passion Flower.....	110	" Pepper Bush.....	50
Burning Bush.....	54	Hazel.....	52	Pea, Perennial.....	109	" Shrub.....	50
Buttercup.....	116	Heath.....	70	" Siberian.....	50	" William.....	104
Butterfly Weed.....	102	" Scotch.....	70	Peach, Flowering.....	34	Sycamore, European.....	43
Butternut.....	40	Hemlock.....	68	" Fruiting.....	89	" Maple.....	30
Cactus, Hardy.....	116	Hercules Club.....	34	Pear.....	90	Tamarisk.....	64, 83
Candytuft.....	108	Hickory.....	36	Pearl Bush.....	56	Tea, Jersey.....	50
Cardinal Flower.....	109	Holly.....	27, 70	Periwinkle.....	114	Thorn, Christ.....	58
Carnations, Hardy.....	104	" Deciduous.....	59	Persimmon.....	38	" Evergreen.....	70
Catalpa.....	106	Hollyhock.....	108	Phlox.....	112, 116	" Silver.....	54
Cedar.....	74	Honeysuckle.....	58, 78	Pine.....	27, 72	Thrift.....	110
" Japanese.....	24, 27, 74	Hop Tree.....	43	" Umbrella.....	74	Thyme.....	

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